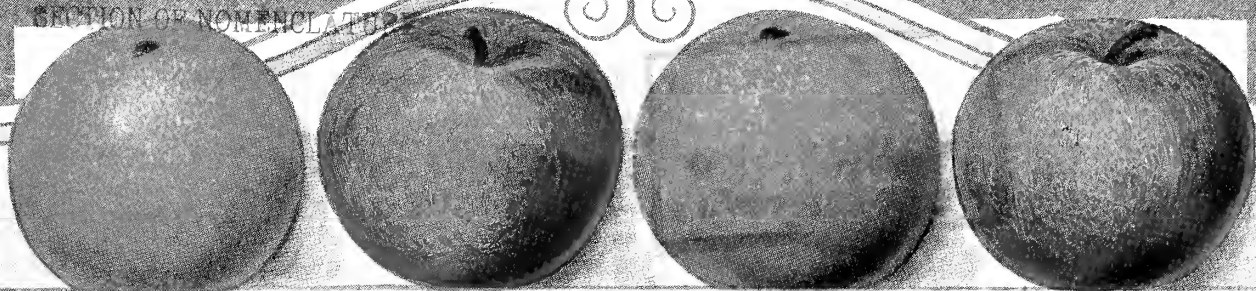


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

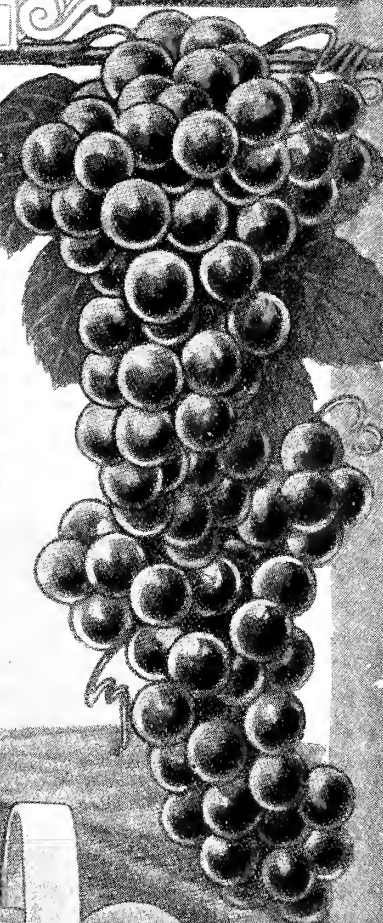
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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE



Wm. Schlander & Sons

SPRING HILL NURSERIES

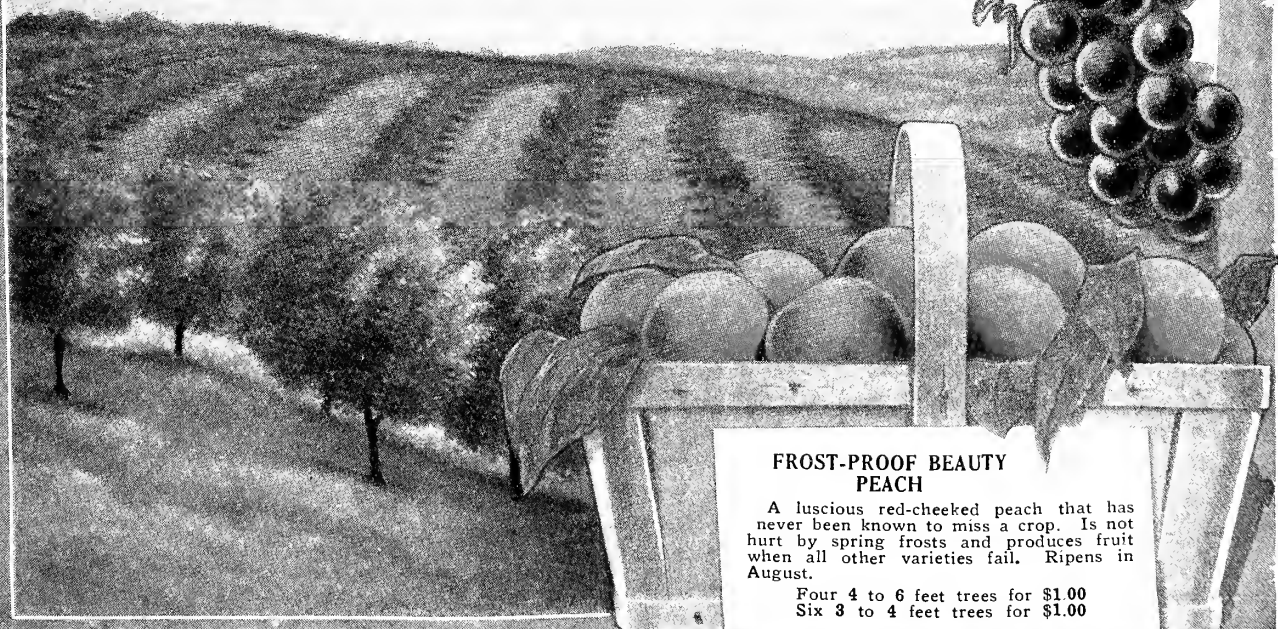
TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.
MIAMI COUNTY



FROST-PROOF BEAUTY PEACH

A luscious red-cheeked peach that has never been known to miss a crop. Is not hurt by spring frosts and produces fruit when all other varieties fail. Ripens in August.

Four 4 to 6 feet trees for \$1.00
Six 3 to 4 feet trees for \$1.00





W.F. Bohlender



Peter Bohlender



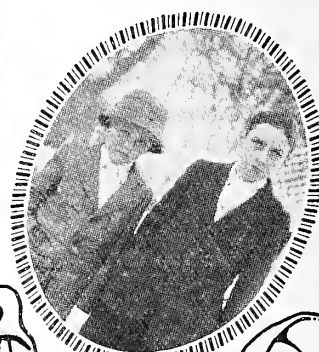
Harry N. Kyle



Geo. & John Bohlender



Willis W. Athey



Thomas & Howard Kyle

AS THE time approaches each year for the preparation of our annual catalogue, the thought always comes to us that there are thousands of our friends and customers that it has been our pleasure and privilege to serve in the sixty odd years of our business life, whom we have not had the pleasure of welcoming in person at the nurseries.

It is perhaps more especially for these friends that the pictures above are presented in this edition of our catalogue. A picture is but one way of showing the hearty welcome that awaits you if you should chance to visit us, and it also offers you a chance to form, we hope, a favorable impression of the men who answer your letters and fill your orders.

A word of our business history: Peter Bohlender, the founder of the Spring Hill Nurseries,

was born in Bavaria, Germany. He came to our country at an early age and soon after his arrival, became interested in nursery work, and, later, began growing trees himself. He was a pioneer in experimental work in the nursery, and was one of the earliest to practice the budding of trees in the Miami Valley.

The Spring Hill Nurseries, as a firm, was organized in 1882, on a farm located ten miles north of the city of Dayton. In 1907, the offices and packing cellars were moved to the present location, and here we enjoy every facility for prompt and reliable shipping of your orders.

Peter Bohlender passed away in September, 1914, but for fifteen years previous to his death, his son, W. F. Bohlender, was in active charge of all the work. H. N. Kyle, a son-in-law of Peter Bohlender, has also been associated in the



Spring Hill Nurseries

Tippecanoe City, Ohio



daily work of the Spring Hill Nurseries for more than twelve years. All matters that relate to the finances are in his direct charge. W. W. Athey, another son-in-law, directly assists W. F. Bohlander, and it has been the aim of all of these men to live up to the mark for square dealing and business integrity that was set by Peter Bohlander all through his life.

Now, at the beginning of another year, we come before you with our offerings of the best varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Evergreens, Perennials, etc., and take pride in the knowledge that what we offer is absolutely the best. Each tree or plant listed is true to name and is a strong and sturdy specimen, free from disease. It will be carefully packed and all care will be exercised that it will reach you in perfect condition.

Please bear in mind that you are always welcome to visit us at the nurseries. There is no season of the year when there is not something of interest to see, but during the spring and summer months, when Mother Nature has donned her finest robes, and the glory of the blossoming plants will well repay what time and trouble a visit will put you to.

Our Guarantee. Specifies that all stock will be exactly as represented as to size, name, and general specifications. It is good, clean, healthy, and first-class. If at any time found otherwise, we will replace same free of charge or refund the money paid for same.

Our Watchword. Good stock, well dug, carefully selected and promptly shipped; modern methods, square dealing, and a guarantee that you receive fullest possible value for your money—this is our watchword.

Order by Mail. When you order from us by mail, you do not take any undue risk. There is no chance for misunderstanding. We would not make these promises and send them through the mails if we did not live up to them. All State and Government experimental stations recommend buying direct from Nursery. We carry nothing but well-tried varieties. The Certificate of Inspection and our liberal guarantee are both full protection to you.

Small Orders. We appreciate all orders, and small ones receive as careful attention and will be shipped as promptly as large ones.

Large Orders. If large orders are to be placed, it is especially advised to send in the list of stock at just as early a date as possible, so the stock may be reserved for the order.

Order Early. It is always best to order early. NOW, when you receive this catalogue, is just the right time of the year. The demand for our

stock is invariably larger than the supply, because we burn thousands of plants every season to keep the general quality of our merchandise up to its highest point.

Packing. Packing is done in boxes or paper-lined bales, and plenty of damp packing material is used. No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivering to the freight or express depots in our city.

Remittance. Should be made by Post-Office Money Order, Drafts on New York, or Express Money Order. We do not hold ourselves responsible when remittance is not made as directed. When none of these methods are available, the letter should be registered. Postage stamps will be found convenient in remitting small amounts, and can be used by us conveniently. Coin should not be sent.

Cash with Order. Please send money with the order sufficient to cover the amount of the bill. We decline sending goods, "Collect on Delivery," unless remittance be made on account sufficient to guarantee acceptance.

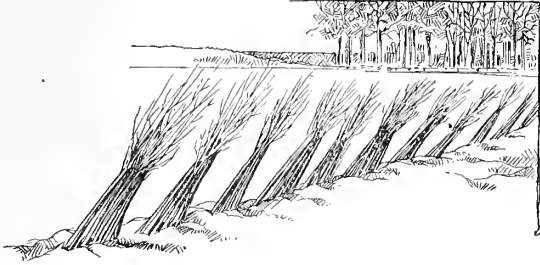
Errors. We exercise the utmost care in filling all orders, striving to do a little more than we offer; nevertheless in the press of the season errors will sometimes occur, in which case we ask to be promptly notified of the fact, and will make such correction as will be satisfactory. Please keep a copy of order for comparison.

Correspondence Solicited. We gladly answer all inquiries promptly and to the best of our ability. For the use of our patrons and friends, we have installed a special department where all questions are answered direct. If any information relative to horticultural pursuits is desired, we are at all times ready and willing to furnish same.

Location. Our nursery is located on the C., H. & D. Railroad and on the Dayton & Troy interurban line. Our office and packing grounds are one square south of the Dayton & Troy car barns, and five squares south of the C., H. & D. railroad station.

Shipping Facilities. We can either ship by Parcels Post, freight, or express. The C., H. & D. sidetrack is within a few feet of our packing sheds, and is our nursery switch. The Dayton & Troy Traction freight station is within a square of our packing grounds, and we have a private switch within a few feet of our sheds. The Wells-Fargo Company is also convenient. All stock is delivered on board cars at Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, at the prices quoted in this book, except where otherwise noted. We make no charges for packing.

Pointers for Planters



Showing Method of Heeling-in Trees

Success with trees and plants depends, in a large measure, upon the treatment given them when first received.

Remove from the express or freight office as soon as possible.

Be sure to avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air and sun.

If possible, plant as soon as received. When this cannot be done, it is best to heel in. Select a well-drained, shaded spot. Dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots. Unpack the box or bale, shake all packing material from the roots and place the trees in trench, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, cover to a depth of ten to twelve inches, and water thoroughly. Finish by throwing on more soil until all roots are covered. Care should be taken to fill the spaces between the roots. Too much care cannot be given to this, as each root that is not in contact with the soil is bound to die.

Preparing the Soil

The preparation of the soil is the first important requisite to the successful raising of an orchard. This should be made dry and rich. Underdrained, if necessary, as trees will not thrive in soil constantly saturated with stagnant water.

If at all feasible, plow up the whole area to be planted, if possible, with a sub-soil plow and get the whole area in good farming condition.

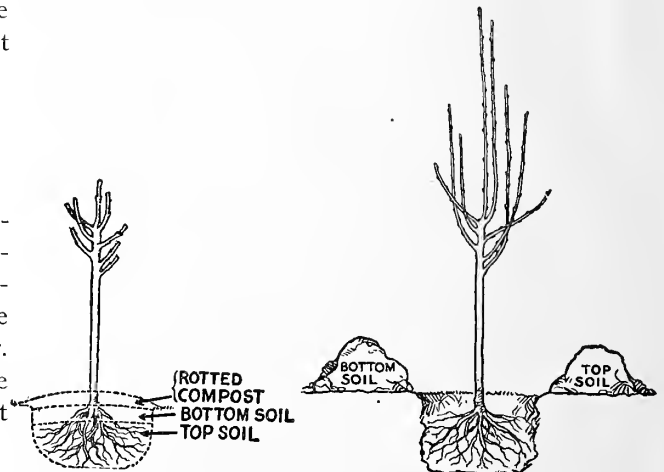
Preparing the Trees for Planting

Cut off the ends of all broken or bruised roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. This pruning of the roots should be followed by a pruning of the top. Decide when the trees are planted, the height at which the top or head is to start. Think first of the best possible shape and size. For most practical purposes and for most trees, a low, open head is desirable, as it is the easiest to work over and to pick the fruit from.

Planting

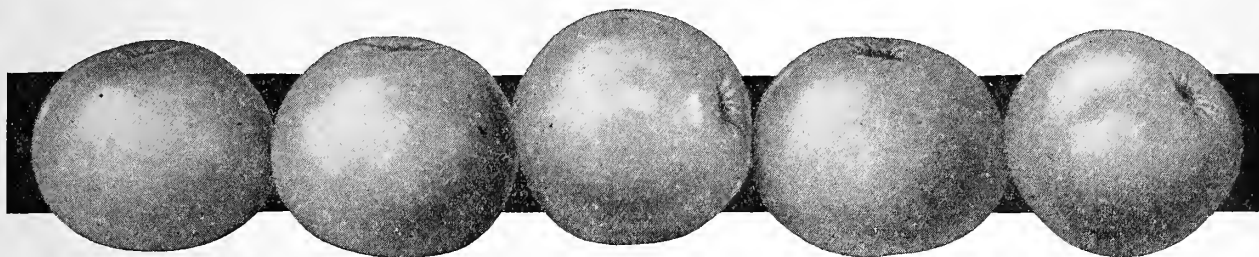
When all is in readiness for planting, dig the holes at least three feet square and eighteen inches deep.

Place the tree in the center and fill in the soil that was taken from the top first, and firm it well around the roots. If the ground is at all dry, give a goodly supply of water. After this has settled away, fill in the remainder of the dirt and firm well again. Do not allow any manure to come in contact with the roots, but a good coating on top as a mulch will be beneficial. Always plant the trees from one to two inches deeper than in the nursery row.



CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION IS ATTACHED TO EACH SHIPMENT AND PACKAGE.

With but few exceptions cuts in catalog are made from photographs of our own stock



Apples

WHEN the hardiness, productiveness, and commercial value of the apple is considered, it is, by common consent, the "King of the Fruits." America is the great apple-producing country of the world, as practically every State in the Union and many parts of Canada produce at least small crops of apples. Under ordinary conditions the demand is much larger than the supply, so there is no danger of over-production. Some localities are more favored than others as to soil and climate and grow the greater part of the apples for our export trade; but every land-owner should grow enough to supply his own family with fruit the entire year.

In selecting our varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to select only those of standard excellence, and in no instance do we recommend a novelty without first ascertaining its history from a reliable source. So, from the list we offer, varieties may be

selected that are adapted to any locality. If you are in doubt as to those best adapted for your planting we will gladly give you the benefit of our wider experience and make the selection for you.

The ideal soil for apples is a strong loam of a limestone nature, but apples will thrive on almost any soil, providing it is well drained. Recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water—that is, poor drainage—will cause the fruit to be of poor quality and flavor.

Our fruit trees are all either budded or grafted. We use only the varieties that give the best results and give the longest-lived trees. Seedling roots used in the propagation of apple trees, are especially grown for this purpose. The scions or wood of the varieties wanted are cut from scion orchards where the trees are always kept in healthy condition, so there is no chance of carrying new diseases into other orchards.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year old, first class, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$20.00
2-year old, first class, 4 to 5 feet	.25	2.00	17.00
2-year old, first class, 3 to 4 feet	.20	1.50	13.50

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year old, first class, 3 to 4 feet	\$0.15	\$1.40	\$12.00

In the following varieties:

Arkansas Black	Delicious	Rome Beauty
Baldwin	Grimes Golden	Stayman's Winesap
Banana	Johnathan	Winesap

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST (Early June, Yellow Harvest). The Early Harvest has been in cultivation for more than one hundred years. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard because of its earliness and excellence for dessert and culinary purposes. Fruit is medium size to large; the skin tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow; flesh is white, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, at first briskly subacid, but eventually

becoming milder and more agreeable for dessert. Ripens in July and August.

GOLDEN SWEET. Fruit of good medium size, attractive, clear, rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality. Principally for home use. Tree a good grower, healthy, hardy, and yields moderate crops biennially. August and September.

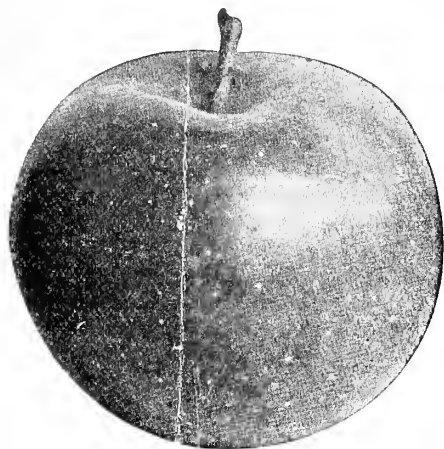
"Certainly a pleasure to do business with your firm," writes Mr. L. C. Warner, Dalecrest Farm, Parker, Ind. His letter reads: "Many thanks for the nice plants and your promptness. It is certainly a pleasure to do business with your firm for I can always count on you."

Buying Spring Hill Nursery stock is an investment in absolute satisfaction. You are sure of receiving the stock ordered in the best possible condition. Shipments are made at the time specified. All plants are true to name. It is our aim to give our friends and customers just a little better values than our catalog offers, all the time.

RED ASTRACHAN. A very beautiful, early, summer apple of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with red, presenting a striped appearance; flesh white, often strongly tinged with red, crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, good to very good. One of the most beautiful early market apples. The tree is medium size, a good grower, extra hardy, moderately long lived; comes into bearing rather young, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. Can be grown anywhere in the United States. Ripens in August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan). Another well-known and popular Russian variety that should be in every orchard. The tree is a very upright grower and usually bears fruit the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruit of medium size, pale waxen yellow, pleasantly acid, tender and good, splendid for home and market. Ripens in July and August, before Early Harvest.

Fall Varieties



Duchess of Oldenburg

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, or DUCHESS. A Russian variety of great hardiness, yielding abundantly in all sections. Fruits are large, rounded, yellow, striped red, tender, juicy, and of the best quality for cooking.

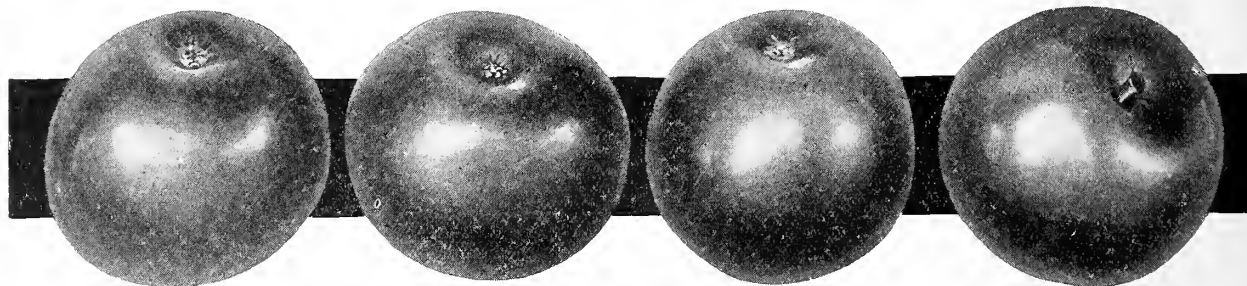
FALL RAMBO. A pretty, mottled and striped red and yellow apple, of medium size and good flavor; widely cultivated and highly esteemed for eating. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. October to December.

FALL WATER or TULPEHOCKEN. Large and handsome, green, nearly covered with dull red. Bears young and abundantly. January to April.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. One of the most beautiful and most productive fall varieties. A good market sort, because of the attractiveness of the fruit. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with brilliant red on a yellow ground. Good for table use. August and September.

WEALTHY. This apple originated in Minnesota, and is notable for its hardiness of tree and fruit bud. Large, smooth, almost overspread with bright red. Very attractive. Absolutely the best apple of its season. It is a free grower, bears young, a good keeper, splendid for cold storage. October and January.

WESTERN BEAUTY (Summer Rambo). The fruit is large, pale yellow, brilliantly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and melting. The tree is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is a remarkable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops almost annually. One of the most desirable sorts for home and market. September to November.



Jonathan

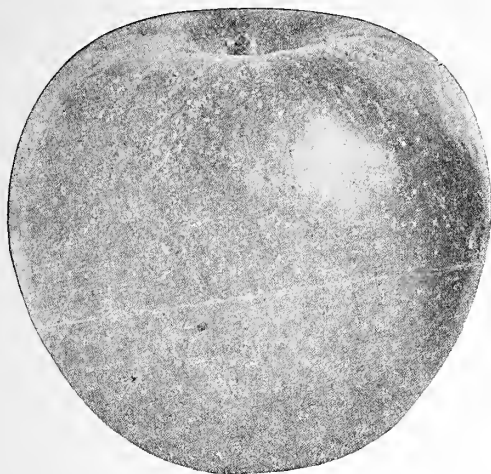
Winter Varieties

ARKANSAS BLACK. A remarkable, large, and handsome crimson-black apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. The flesh is yellow and delicious; an excellent keeper. It is popular in the South where it commands double the price of the Ben Davis. December to April.

BALDWIN. Probably no apple has secured so general popularity. When grown on trees well open to the sun, it is bright red and very rich. A great market apple, very productive; large, deep red, crisp, juicy flesh. December to March.

Mrs. Fred F. Frey, Ottawa, Ohio, writes: "Our plants arrived yesterday in fine shape. We appreciate your prompt service very much."

Mr. Richard H. Miller, Schellsburg, Pa., writes: "Your prices are very attractive and the trees I received are fine."



Grimes Golden

BANANA. Tree a good grower; bears young and annually; hardy. The fruit is large, clear, pale yellow with pinkish red blush; flesh is tender and aromatic. It has a suggestion of the banana flavor. Recommended for fancy market, but will not stand long shipment. Excellent for dessert. November to February.

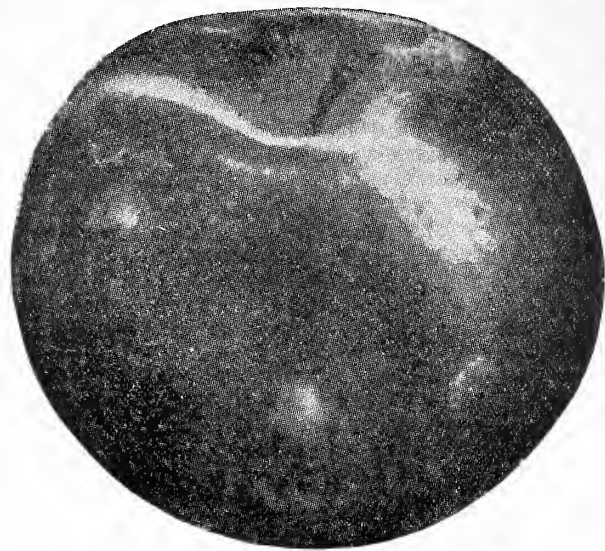
BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin—Thornton of Southern Alabama). A remarkable keeper and profitable market apple in many sections. Large, handsome, brightly striped with red, variable in flavor. Remarkably vigorous and fruitful. January to April.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). An old and well-known variety that usually sells above the average market price and keeps well until the holidays. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy, and bears enormous crops of medium size fruit, that is smooth and regular; deep crimson, with snowy white flesh of delightful flavor. November to January.

GANO. Similar, but superior to the Ben Davis, bearing a much handsomer and better quality of fruit, that is large and dark red. The pale yellow flesh is mild subacid, of good flavor and good keeping qualities. Profitable market variety. Trees very productive. December to March.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A medium to large apple of transparent golden yellow and of the very best quality. Flesh tender, juicy, spicy, and rich. An old-time favorite that has never lost its popularity. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops, blooms late, and comes into bearing young. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A favorite in all markets and invariably brings highest price. November to February.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH (American Blush). The tree is a very handsome, strong grower, and bears heavy crops. A very large, handsome apple, yellow overlaid with red; tender flesh, with distinct delightful flavor. November to January.



Arkansas Black

JONATHAN. This is recognized as the most popular apple in the West. If put into cold storage promptly after being picked, the Jonathan keeps better than nearly any apple grown. It is medium sized, pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender, and mild subacid. Excellent quality. November to March.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY. A red apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

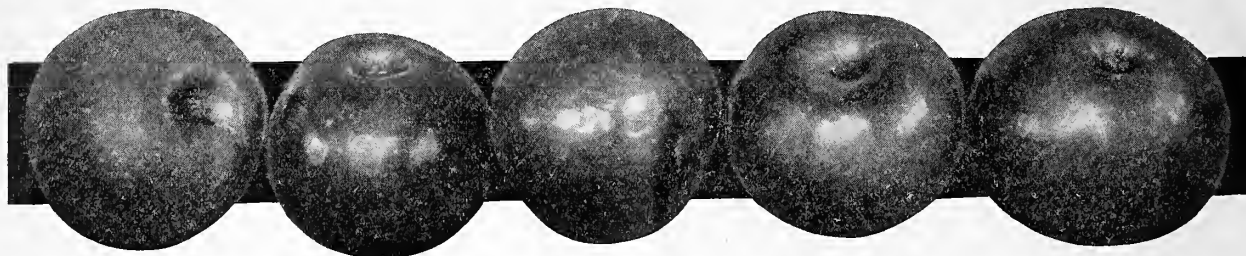
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large, showy, dark red winter apple of good quality. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and a regular and abundant bearer. Largely planted in Arkansas as superior to the Winesap. November to April.

McINTOSH RED. Tree a vigorous grower, forming a roundish spreading head. Fruit is from medium to large, uniform size and shape. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes veined with red; crisp, juicy, subacid, becoming mild, almost sweet, when ripe. Splendid for dessert. October to December.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This is an annual, abundant-bearing sort. The tree and fruit buds are very hardy. The fruit is large, greenish yellow when ripe; good flavor, juicy and subacid. Good keeper. January to June.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, striped crimson in the sun, juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows rapidly, bears well as it blooms later than most varieties. Valuable as an aphid-resisting sort. This apple has taken its place quite at the front of winter varieties over quite a large territory. January to June.

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, round-oblately, bright yellow, flushed with dull red; has white, tender flesh of good quality. Tree is exceptionally hardy and robust, well suited to cold climates.



Stayman's Winesap

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red, Rome, Phoenix). These trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops of fruit, uniform in size, fine in appearance, and of good quality. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek, tender, juicy, yellow flesh. November to February.

SMITH CIDER. A medium-sized apple; greenish white, striped with red; productive and reliable. Very popular in the South and Southwest. November to February.

SMOKEHOUSE. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, hearty, and usually a reliable cropper. Bears moderately young, fruit of uniformly good size and shape; flesh slightly tinged with yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid. Season from October to February or March.

SPITZENBERG. Large, brilliant red with gray dots; rich, crisp, juicy, and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with good cultivation forms a large spreading tree. Good bearer. December to April.

STARK. Large, roundish, golden-green with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild subacid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundantly regular crops. One of the best apples. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor, and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender, and highly flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drought resister, and will thrive on thin soil. No apple is more widely planted. November to April, but will keep until May.

TOLMAN'S SWEET. Tree a free grower. Fruit medium size, yellow, firm and sweet. December to April.

WAGNER. A fine, deep red apple of medium size to large; flesh firm, subacid, and well flavored, of excellent quality, somewhat resembles the Northern Spy. The tree is an upright grower and productive, but usually is short-lived. The tree bears when young and yields good annual crops that are good from December to May.

WHITE PIPPIN. One of our cleanest and largest winter apples of fine quality. The tree is a good bearer and long lived. The fruit is creamy yellow with tender white flesh of pleasantly acid taste. January to June.

WINESAP. One of the very best keepers, popular with fruit stores because it always holds up, and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin almost entirely covered with dark red, flesh yellow, crisp, with a rich flavor. This is a standard, well-known, and productive variety of the West and Southwest. December to March.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.). This tree is vigorous and long lived. Bears annual crops of medium-sized, attractive, smooth, clear, waxen-yellow fruit, flushed with carmine. The flesh is crisp, firm, subacid, a good keeper, and retains its flavor to the last. December to February.

The stock we sell is cared for from the time the seed or plant is planted until it is packed and shipped on your order. There is no labor too great for us to undertake to maintain the reputation we have built up in the more than sixty years of our business life.

An Unrivalled Apple Collection at an Unusually Attractive Price

This collection is made up of apple trees that are strictly first-class in every respect. They are not culls or inferior stock, but honestly grown trees of unequalled value.

Ten first-class trees, 4 to 5 feet, for \$1.20

F. O. B. Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Safe delivery guaranteed. The collection comprises:

Two Delicious; two Grimes Golden; two Jonathan; two Sayman's Wine Sap; two Rome Beauty.

Trees 4 to 5 feet are just the size to plant. This offer will start your apple orchard just right—Can you afford to overlook it?

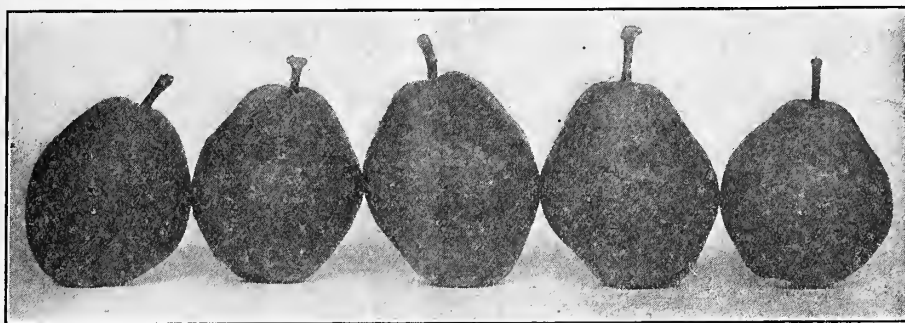
Crab Apples

The Crab Apples do well on almost all soils. Come into bearing early and bear almost every year. Excellent for cider and jelly.

TRANSCENDENT. This is the largest and best of the Siberian Crabs. The tree is extremely hardy, good grower, and usually very productive. The fruits are about one and a half to two inches in diameter. Bright yellow striped with red, flesh crisp, juicy, and subacid. August and September.

WHITNEY. The tree is a hardy, thrifty, upright grower; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, splendid for eating and cider. August and September.

Mrs. C. B. Gauss, Palo, Mich., writes: "The order of plants and shrubs arrived last night in excellent condition and we were much pleased with them."



Kieffer Pears

Pears—The Quality Fruit

OUR pear trees are of the finest quality for transplanting, for they are well-developed, stocky trees. In the course of five years they will be bearing a fine crop of fruit. We have both standard and dwarf varieties. For the permanent orchard we recommend the standard varieties, the dwarf being better for a small lot. A strong loam of moder-

BARTLETT. One of the most popular sorts, both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxen yellow, with red blush, flesh buttery, rich, and juicy, highly flavored. One of the best varieties for canning. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Fruit handsome, large, long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, sweet flavored. It resembles the Bartlett. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy and productive. August.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. This is the largest among our really good pears. The skin is a dull greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. A profitable market variety and fair for home use. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. One of the best varieties of pears for the Southwest, on account of its hardiness. The tree is a strong grower, an annual and abundant bearer, and is usually successful over a large range of country. The fruit is large; the skin pale yellow; the flavor is sweet and melting. September and October.

ate depth, or a dry subsoil, is best adapted to the pears, but they will adapt themselves to as great a variety of soil as any other fruit. The soil should not be too rich, as a too rapid growth is more likely to produce blight. The dwarf trees should be pruned every year. Thin the fruit whenever the trees are heavily burdened, particularly the young trees.

KIEFFER. On account of the excellent keeping qualities it is one of the best and most profitable market varieties. Fine for canning or preserving. For a commercial orchard it is undoubtedly one of the best. The trees are not troubled with scale and seldom fail to bear a good crop. Trees bear young. October and November.

KOONCE. An exceedingly hardy variety, in fact almost frost-proof, as it will bear heavy crops when all other varieties are destroyed by frost. A handsome pear of medium size. July and August.

SECKLE. This well-known little pear has attained the rank of standard in quality on account of its rich, delicious flavor; very popular for dessert. August and September.

SHELDON. A pear of the very finest quality, rich and highly aromatic. The fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, of very large size and somewhat flattened shape. September.

GUARANTEED ALL FIRST-CLASS TREES

Standard Pear Trees.....	5 to 7 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$27.00
Standard Pear Trees.....	4 to 5 feet	.30	2.50	20.00

This catalog will come to you while winter winds are blowing, and the chill in the air will perhaps make you think that spring is a long way off.

But spring comes as surely as the sun shines, and if you put off making up your order, you are going to be disappointed again this year because you will be too busy with spring work, perhaps, to think about the trees and shrubs that you have promised yourself for certain places around your home.

Do not be afraid to order NOW. Many of our customers send their orders while the snow is covering everything like a blanket, and tell us not to ship them until a certain date. We are always careful to follow their wishes and thank them for their forethought as it enables us to select their orders while the stock is at its best. We are always glad to answer questions as to the best things to plant and where and how to plant them.

White Star Pear—Provides Fruit All the Year

This pear is unequalled for keeping qualities, extremely hardy, unusually productive, and a great commercial pear. The fruit has been known to keep until May and June of the following year, just under ordinary care in a common cellar. This pear has the size of the Bartlett. Good for dessert.



From Dwarf Pear Tree

We can furnish you a number of affidavits as to its keeping qualities and productiveness. This variety is seldom known to have a crop failure. In fact, the history of the original shows that it never has missed a crop after it commenced bearing. The tree has borne as much as thirty bushels of fruit and practically every pear perfect.

Fifty cents each; three for \$1.25.

Dwarf Fruits



Dwarf Pear Growing on Fence

THE dwarf fruits are not nearly so common or well known as they are in Europe or as they should be here. The fruits are just the same as on the standard varieties. The only difference is, the trees or plants do not take so much room as many of them may be trained on the fence, as espalier or even along the side of a building if necessary. They also come into bearing much earlier than the standard sorts. It is possible to plant three to five hundred dwarf trees on a quarter of an acre of ground, where less than a dozen standard varieties would flourish. The dwarf fruit trees also work more readily into a scheme of more or less ornamental gardening, where fruits are combined with flowers, especially if some sort of formal gardening is attempted. The cordon, espalier, and pyramids exactly suit these demands.

Dwarf Apples

Dwarf apples are produced by grafting the variety desired onto the dwarf or paradise stock, raised for this purpose.

Two-year-old trees, 3 to 4 feet, forty cents each, \$3.50 per ten, \$30.00 per hundred.

These trees are old enough to have fruit on them now; in fact, the bloom buds are already formed. Varieties as follows:

Arkansas Black, Grimes Golden, Pewaukee, Bismark, Jonathan, Wealthy, Early Strawberry, Maiden's Blush.

Dwarf Pears

The pear is very profitable grown as a "dwarf." These pears differ from the standards inasmuch as they are propagated on a quince root, which makes it slow growing and dwarfish. The fruit is the same in either case. The quality and appearance of the fruit will convince any one that they are excellent to plant.

Two-year-old trees, 4 to 5 feet, thirty cents each; \$2.75 per ten; \$25.00 per hundred.

Two-year-old trees, 3 to 4 feet, eighteen cents each; \$2.75 per ten; \$15.00 per hundred.

Varieties: Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer, Duchess, Seckle.

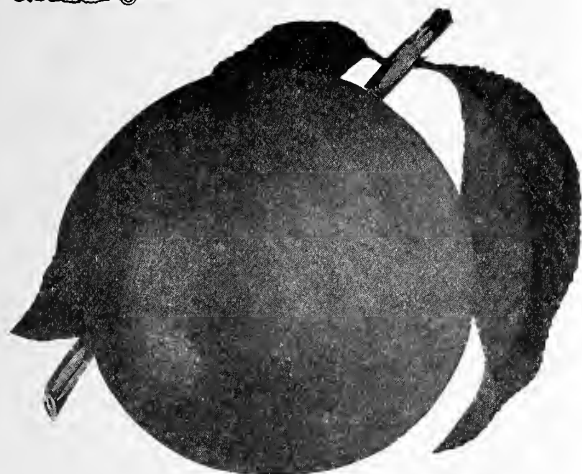
Dwarf Fruit Collection

Ten Dwarf Fruit Trees of the best varieties, for \$2.00. This offer is good only for the spring of 1917. The collection comprises:

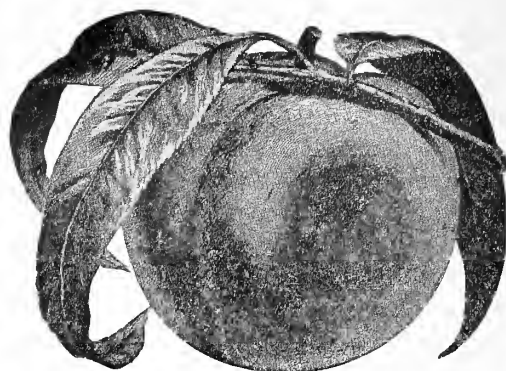
Three Duchess Pear Trees; two Flemish Beauty Pear Trees; one each Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, Delicious, Winesap, Gold Ridge Apples.

This collection is just the right size in every way for a small place. The trees bear much earlier than the larger kinds, and are most convenient to take care of.

Price, \$2.00. F. O. B. Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Safe delivery guaranteed.



Kalamazoo



Crosby

Peaches

IF living on a farm, plant a small peach orchard for home use or a larger one for commercial purposes. If living on a city lot, plant a peach tree in the back yard. This tree, if cared for, will produce enough fruit for a small family. No difference whether one tree is planted or many, they are sure to pay large dividends. In spite of the fact that large peach orchards are planted each year, still there are never enough to supply the market.

A deep, rich, sandy loam, that is well drained, is best suited to peach trees. Before transplanting the trees,

be sure to trim off every branch close to the tree, and cut back the stem of the tree itself about one-third. To have a perfectly formed, round-headed tree, they should be trimmed each year.

Our peach trees are all propagated from peach seeds secured from North Carolina, where there are no peach "yellows," or any other fatal diseases. All of our varieties are budded on this high-class stock. They are fine, thrifty, well-rooted trees that will give good results.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Peach Trees, first class, 4 to 6 feet; large trees.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
Peach Trees, first class, 3½ to 4 feet.....	.15	1.40	10.00
Peach Trees, first class, 2½ to 3½ feet.....	.10	.90	6.00
Peach Trees, first class, 2 to 3 feet.....			5.00

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A great market peach of the South. Large, freestone peach with red cheek, red through the fine, white flesh to the seed. Firm, juicy, and excellent flavor. July.

CARMEN. A fine market variety, being the first real freestone of the season. Large, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, and juicy. The tree is hardy, a good grower, and bears large crops regularly. A fine shipper. August.

CHAMPION. One of the finest freestone peaches. Large, creamy-white with slight blush. Flesh white, rich, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor. The tree is hardy and very productive. A profitable market variety, being an excellent seller and good shipper. August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. This peach is similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A very large, rich, yellow freestone of the finest quality. Trees are very productive. This variety is perhaps better known than other varieties in the United States. Late August.

CROSBY. This peach ranks among the hardest of peaches. Medium size, bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor. It is inclined to overbear, but if allowed to, the fruit will be of inferior quality. Freestone. September.

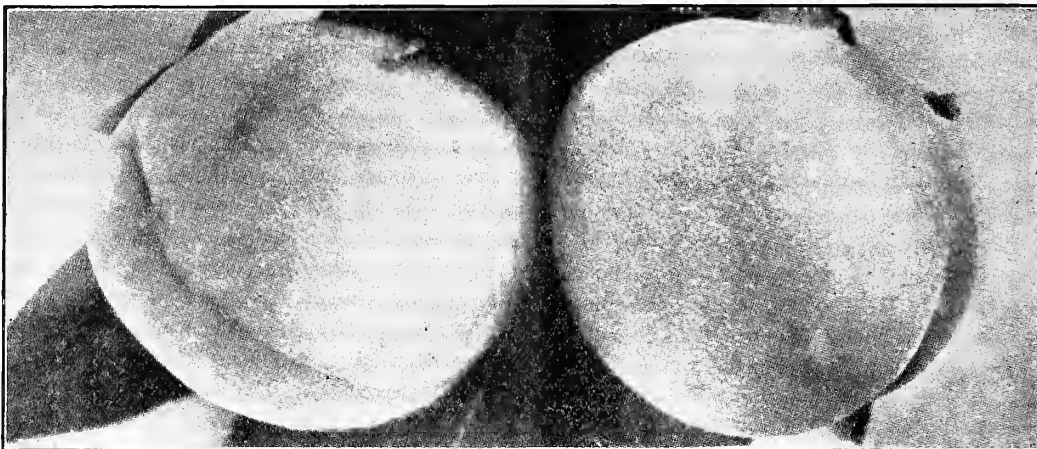
ELBERTA. One of the best varieties of the commercial orchard. The fruit is large, with golden-yellow skin covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, good, and firm enough to ship well. The great canning peach. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, fairly hardy, and a regular cropper. Freestone. August and September.

No matter what the size of your property may be, fruit trees, whether few or many, are an investment. For the small place, one or two trees of several fruits will produce enough to supply the home with preserved fruit, jellies, and jams for a family of the average size for the entire winter. It will also give an abundance of fresh fruit in season, fruit that has ripened naturally and, because of its being grown on the home place, will have a flavor that no bought fruit will have.

There is no better investment on the farm than an

orchard of reliable fruit trees. It does not mean an investment of a large sum of money as it is possible to put in a certain number of trees each year until the orchard has reached the desired size. An orchard requires some attention but it always repays the care you give it in increased profits from the sale of the fruit.

Spring Hill Nursery stock is unconditionally guaranteed to be the best procurable anywhere. Our sixty years in business is in itself a guarantee that we always give satisfaction on every order placed with us.



Heath Cling

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Late yellow, resembles the Late Crawford but is more productive. September.

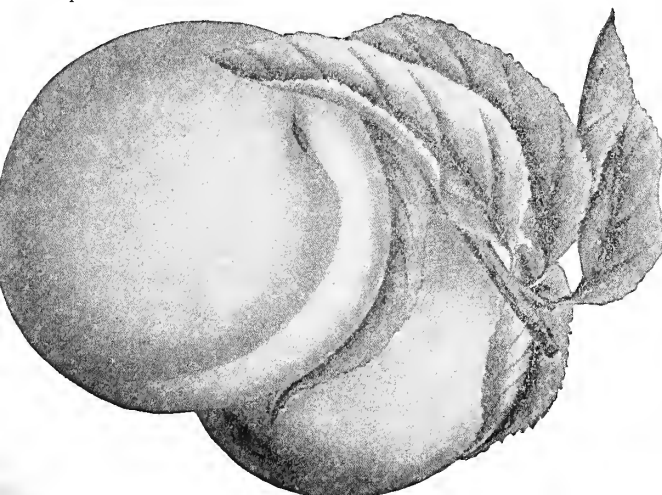
FITZGERALD. Of Canadian origin, hardy both in tree and bloom. Trees are strong growers and very productive, beginning to bear the second year after planting. This peach has been a success in nearly all peach sections. Fruit is bright yellow, large, suffused with red; flesh a deep yellow, firm, and of very high quality. Freestone. Last of August.

GOLD DROP. The beautiful golden color of the flesh makes it very attractive and popular. On the market it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early, and is productive. Freestone. Late September.

HEATH CLING. Fruit very large, creamy white with faint blush. Flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet with a good aroma. Very popular for preserving and canning. A good keeper. October.

HALE PEACH. A large, deep golden yellow peach, overlaid with bright carmine. Smooth. Flesh firm, fine grained, and a perfect freestone. Ripens a little before the Elberta.

KALAMAZOO. An excellent variety. Fruit large, golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; of delightful flavor. The pit is small and freestone. The trees are hardy, productive, and bear early. September.



Niagara peach

LEMON FREE. Large fruit, light yellow, with a greenish tinge; flesh is golden yellow, tender and juicy. Excellent for canning.

LEMON CLING. A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Mid September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. A large, handsome, freestone peach, yellow skin with red cheek; the flesh is white, juicy, and most excellent. August.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. A good rival to the Elberta, ripening about three weeks later; large in size, golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm, and excellent flavor. Freestone. On account of its good shipping qualities, it is a valuable market variety. September.

NEW PROLIFIC. A popular market sort, large yellow fruit with blush cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, fine flavor, and a freestone. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. September.

NIAGARA. This peach has been well tested in western New York where it originated. Surpasses both Elberta and Crawford's in size, color, and quality. Ripens between Crawford's and Elberta.

OLD MIXON FREE. The standard late white peach. A large, handsome freestone with tender, excellent, white flesh. Early September.

SMOCK. A large, yellow peach, mottled with red, juicy freestone. Enormously productive. A valuable market variety. Late September.

TRIUMPH. One of the most popular yellow freestone varieties, ripening very early. Very large, golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh deep rich yellow. Fine for eating and shipping. Tree blooms late and is an abundant, annual cropper. July.

A Fine Collection of Peach Trees

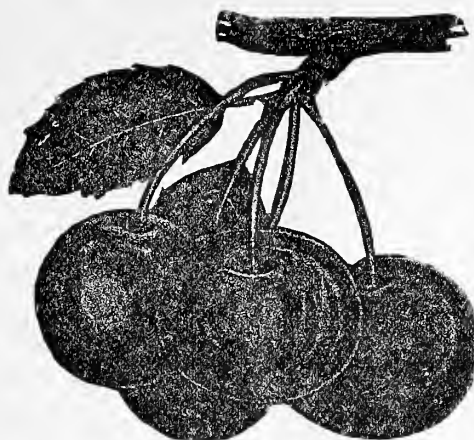
Twenty first-class peach trees, 2 to 3½ feet high, for \$1.40, delivered by parcels post prepaid.

Here is a collection that will be your pride as it matures. Every tree in it is a well-grown tree fully up to Spring Hill Nurseries quality. The varieties are the best tested kinds. We guarantee safe delivery. The collection comprises:

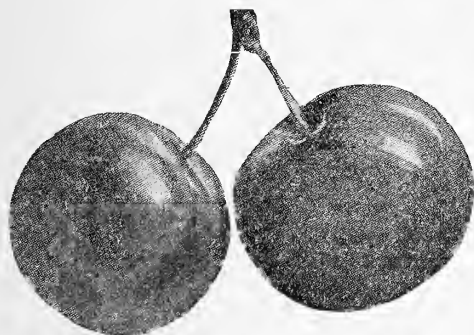
Five Elberta; five Champion; five Carmen; five Lemon Free.

This is an opportunity to secure a start on your peach orchard at a particularly low price.

The best proof of the high standard of our goods, and the satisfaction they afford is that for more than 35 years we have served the same customers in the same territory, under the same name. Our best recommendation is the fact that our old customers are constantly sending new ones to us.



Early Richmond



Large Montmorency

The Mulberry

We advise planting a few Russian Mulberries around the outer edge of your Cherry Orchard, at all times being a heavy bearer, ripening about the same time as the Cherry, thereby attracting the birds, so they may feed upon them instead of the Cherries; also the fallen fruit makes an excellent feed for chickens. Being a rapid grower, will also form an excellent wind brake, fence post, or hedge. See prices, page 14.

Six Sturdy, Healthy, Scale-Free Cherry Trees for \$1.25.

If you could see and realize the great amount of time, labor, and trouble we put on the trees listed in this collection, you would then understand what a great bargain we are offering you.

These are the kinds of cherry trees that scale can never affect. Here is the offer:

3 Montmorency, 2 Early Richmond, 1 Dye-house. 6 of the best trees ever produced for \$1.25. Sizes, 4 feet and up.

F. O. B. Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Cherries

FOR commercial purposes, plant a cherry orchard, because there is perhaps no other fruit always so much in demand at such good prices. No home orchard is complete without some cherry tree.

Cherry trees are infected by fewer diseases than any other fruit tree. The sour varieties are never troubled with scale, but spraying is, of course, beneficial to the tree.

The so-called sour varieties are hardy, vigorous, and frost-resisting. They are easily grown wherever the apple succeeds, and are late bloomers. Few fruit trees will bear such an abundant amount of luscious fruit year

after year with as little expense. The trees are beautiful as well as useful. The "sweet" cherry thrives in many States, both east and west. It is always best to plant where the tree will be protected as much as possible from the late spring frosts. The rich, sweet, luscious cherries can be shipped long distances and are very profitable in suitable localities.

Our cherry stock is as fine as can be produced. They are all budded on imported Mahaleb stock, which makes them the best and longest-lived trees.

ALL FIRST-CLASS TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year old, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.75	\$35.00
2-year old, 3½ to 4½ feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00

BLACK TARTARIAN. A beautiful, purplish cherry of superb quality, rich and juicy. This remarkable tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. A prolific bearer. Late June and July.

DYEHOUSE. One of the earliest cherries. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens about a week earlier and is much sweeter. The fruit is medium sized, soft, red, and juicy. The tree is hardy, upright grower, and very productive. June.

EARLY RICHMOND or MAY. Unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a free grower and reliable producer. The fruit is medium, dark red, juicy, and has an acid flavor. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. The standard of quality among the sweet cherries. The large, light red fruit hangs well on the tree and does not rot easily. The fruit buds are hardy and the tree is a stout, healthy grower, and an abundant bearer. June.

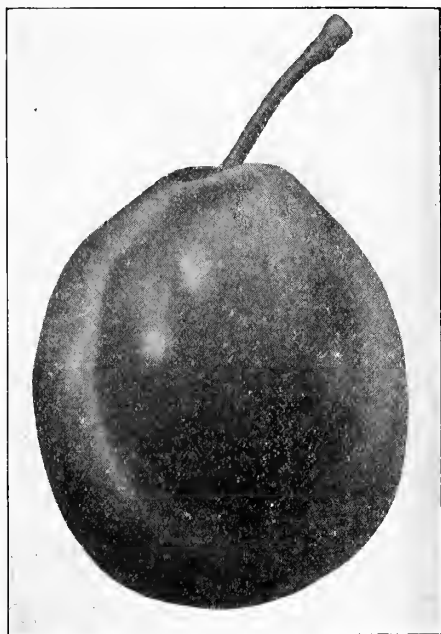
LATE DUKE. A large, light red cherry of most excellent quality. They are between a sweet and a sour cherry. Fine for canning. The tree is a strong, upright grower.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Several different strains come under this variety or name; all of them are good, but we consider this particular strain one of the very best of the sour cherries, and it should be largely planted in every orchard. The fruit is large, dark red, and handsome.

WINDSOR. We recommend this variety for the hardness of the tree and fruit buds, as a seedling of Canadian origin. A large, delicious cherry of very remarkable qualities; reddish brown or liver-colored. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, handsome, sweet cherry, with light red cheek, firm and most delicious. The tree is vigorous in growth and productive. Late June.

Plums



Yellow Egg Plum

ABUNDANCE. Beautiful yellow, heavily overspread with purple-carmine; large to very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet, quite firm; skin tough. Tree a strong, thrifty grower, very hardy and prolific. Fruit stands shipping well to distant markets. July.

BRADSHAW. Remarkably good early plum. Very large, dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Valuable market variety. Tree an erect, vigorous grower. Middle of August.

BURBANK. Successful almost anywhere. Fruit very large, color cherry red, mottled; flesh yellow, sweet and firm. Fine for keeping and shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling that it requires sharp pruning. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous in growth and productive. Large, purple fruit that is firm, sweet, and delicious. A free-stone. September.

LOMBARD. A favorite for canning and culinary purposes. Of medium size, oval, violet-red. Flesh is yellow, juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to the stone. Good market variety. The tree is strong and productive, bearing when quite young. Late August.

One or two plum trees of several varieties added to your order, or, if your space does not allow more than a single tree, will be an investment that will repay you a thousand fold in the quantity and quality of the fruit produced.

PLUM trees are often called the poor man's tree because they require so little room to grow and are always such prolific bearers. The market demand for high-grade plums is almost unlimited, and for dessert, cooking, and canning, no fruit is more delicious.

Use plum trees to fill the places on our farm where other fruit trees will not have room to grow. Plant a commercial orchard of plums; give it good attention and it will bring you large profits and prove a good investment.

A light, sandy soil is preferred for plums, but they do well in almost any soil as long as it is well drained. The tree should be sprayed annually with Bordeaux mixture.

The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested and are "stand-bys." They may be relied upon to furnish annual crops of highly profitable and delicious fruit. The stock is clean, healthy, and sturdy two-year-old, budded on the finest Myrobalon plum stock.

ALL FIRST-CLASS TREES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year old, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.45	\$3.75	\$37.00
2-year old, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	27.00
2-year old, 3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Purplish black plum with a thin bloom. The fruit is small to medium; flesh juicy, sweet, and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, a regular and abundant bearer. August.

POND'S SEEDLING. Very large, oval plum, reddish purple color, sugary, rich, and juicy but rather coarse. The tree is vigorous and fruitful. September.

REINE CLAUDE. Fine variety for canning. Fruit is large, roundish oval, greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and of the finest quality. Very productive.

RED JUNE. An early-ripening Japanese plum of good quality. Medium to large fruit, purplish red; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse grained, juicy, and of good quality; half cling with a small stone. Fine for canning. Tree healthy, hardy, and very prolific. Early August.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. A large, showy plum, frequently two inches in diameter, dark purple, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

YELLOW EGG. A beautiful yellow, egg-shaped plum of the largest size; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, and always clings to the stone. Excellent for canning. Always brings a good price on market. Tree a prolific bearer and good grower. Late August.

When you think of the numberless ways of preserving plums for winter use, it is sometimes a surprise that more plum trees are not planted.

A deliciously juicy plum is a delicacy that is enjoyed by every one. Its flavor contains the tang of the spring winds that has been stored up while the leaves and blossoms are forming, and the kiss of the early summer's sun has added sweetness. Nature was certainly in a happy mood when she introduced this delightful fruit to mankind.

Quinces



Burbank's Gold Ridge Apple

Every variety of tree, shrub, or plant offered in this catalog has been carefully tested before it is listed in the catalog. We have watched its growth and tested it under various soil and weather conditions that we may be assured that we are offering to our customers a product worthy of bearing the Bohlender guarantee.

THE quince is always in demand, although its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning, and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable cropper, and requires but little care. Yet the increased size of the fruit and the quality repay well for all the extra work given them. The trees thrive in almost any soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

FIRST-CLASS TREES

4 to 5 feet	.40 each	\$3.50 per 10	\$30.50 per 100
3 to 4 feet	.30 each	2.50 per 10	22.50 per 100

CHAMPION. A strong, rugged, exceedingly productive tree, which begins to bear when two years old. The fruit is large, oval, of a rich color and excellent quality. It ripens late and keeps well until January.

APPLE OR ORANGE. Large, round, bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender, and has an excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving and for market. An abundant bearer. One of the finest late varieties.

You take absolutely no risk when you place your orders with us. No matter whether the order be large or small, it always receives our careful attention. We pack every item securely and protect it as far as may be possible for us to do so from damage while in transit. The care and trouble that transportation companies take of all perishable articles is YOUR assurance of receiving your order in absolutely the best condition.

Burbank's New Introductions

Abundance Cherry

Tree is a strong grower, and early, never-failing bearer of heavy crops of firm, handsome, large, sweet,

delicious fruit that never cracks. Wholly unequalled in flavor and appearance when canned.

Seventy-five cents each.

Gee Whiz Plum

This is one of Mr. Burbank's recent productions, being the finest hybrid produced by crossing the American and Japanese plums. It has proven hardy as far north as the native plum, and is much larger and handsomer. Is becoming widely known. The fruit is globular, two inches in diameter, crimson-blush with nu-

merous dots on a yellow ground. Flesh firm, pale amber. Apricot like in texture. Exquisitely rich, free stone, good keeper. Ripens latter part of July and early August. The quality is unsurpassed by any known plum.

Seventy-five cents; three for \$2.00.

Plumcot

This is also one of Mr. Burbank's new fruits, being produced by crossing the plum and apricot. The tree is a stout, compact, upright grower and has never failed to have a full crop, even when apricots cannot be grown and in seasons when many plums have been a failure. Its season of ripening is quite early—before

any other good plum or apricot. The fruit is extremely handsome, very large for an early plum; fruit five to six inches around each way, beautiful deep pink. The flesh is honey yellow, firm, rich, aromatic, apricot-like; freestone.

Seventy-five cents each; three for \$2.00.

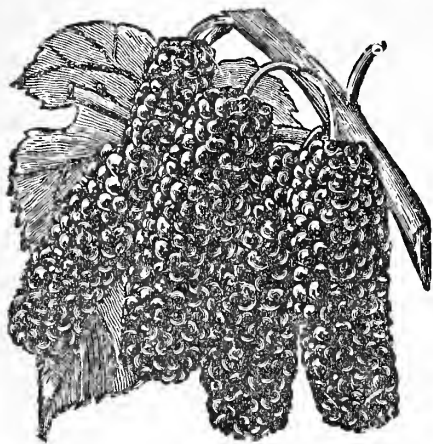
Gold Ridge Apple

This new apple is another of Burbank's productions. The tree is a much stronger grower than its parent, the Newtown Pippin.

The fruit is large, smooth, and perfect; pale yellow

with a crimson blush on the sunny side; quality equal to the Newtown Pippin, with an added aromatic fragrance; ripens about the time of the Baldwin. It has no competition. Seventy-five cents each.

Mulberries



Mulberries have many uses, yet they cost but little. They bear fruit when quite young and produce large crops. The fruit affords good food for birds and chickens, they are also used for canning purposes, pies, preserves, etc.

Plant a grove on your hog-lot, and you will be surprised how the hogs will thrive on them and retain good health.

The trees, made into fence posts, will last a lifetime. Plant and in a few years you can have real, live fence posts.

There is a romance that surrounds the mulberry that is shared by few other plants or trees. The First Representative Assembly in America, "convened at James City in Virginia, July 30, 1616," enacted first "about the plantation of mulberry trees; . . . every man as he is seated upon his division, doe for seven

ON account of the beautiful, heavy foliage and compact growth of the mulberries, they are frequently classed as ornamental trees. They are very hardy and long lived; in fact, one specimen of which we know is more than three hundred years old. Throughout the Western States they are frequently planted for windbreaks and hedges, and are valuable for posts.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. The fruit of this variety is large, black, and rich, with a subacid flavor. The fruiting season lasts from six weeks to three months. The trees are extensively planted because of their hardiness and productiveness.

NEW AMERICAN. Equal to the Downing in all respects and is a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for fruit. The berries are very large and ripen from June to middle of September.

RUSSIAN. A very hardy, rapid-growing tree and very productive, but the fruit is small and of little value except as food for the birds. Often planted around orchards for this purpose. The wood is valuable for posts.

Trees five to six feet, thirty cents; ten for \$2.75.

Trees three to four feet, twenty cents; ten for \$1.75.

Trees one and one-half to two feet, five cents; ten for twenty-five cents; one hundred for \$1.35.

Trees twelve to eighteen inches, \$10.00 per thousand.

Mulberries attract the birds. As the berries ripen, the branches are swarmed by birds of all varieties that feast on the juicy fruits with which the branches abound.

years together, every yeare plante and maintaine in growte six Mulberry trees at the least."

The underlying thought that brought about this order was the possibility of the cultivation of the silk-worm, and the hope of developing the silk industry here.

A Useful Table

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at a given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, dwarf	8 to 10 feet
Pears, standard	18 to 20 feet
Pears, dwarf	10 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet
Nectarines and apricots	16 to 18 feet
Cherries, sweet	18 to 20 feet
Cherries, sour	15 to 18 feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 feet
Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Currants	3 to 4 feet
Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, red	3 to 4 feet
Raspberries, black	4 to 5 feet
Blackberries	5 to 7 feet
Strawberries	1 x 3½ feet
Strawberry beds	1½ x 1½ feet

you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, in strawberries planted 1½ x 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

Asparagus beds	1 x 1½ feet
Asparagus in field	1 x 3 feet
Black locust	4 x 6 feet

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

2 feet each way	10,890
3 feet each way	4,840
4 feet each way	2,723
5 feet each way	1,742
6 feet each way	1,210
8 feet each way	680
10 feet each way	430
12 feet each way	302
15 feet each way	194
18 feet each way	135
20 feet each way	110
25 feet each way	70
30 feet each way	48
33 feet each way	40
40 feet each way	28

Grapes

ONE of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown, because it can be depended upon practically every year. Grape vines will grow almost everywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. A south or southwestern exposure will, as a rule, give best results. The soil should be dry, and if not naturally so, should be artificially drained before planting.

A top dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied each year, alternated every few years with a dressing of slaked lime.

Grapes can be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer-houses, pergolas, etc., and in this way are ornamental as well as useful. The enemies of the grape vine and fruit are very few and can be easily kept in check.

PRICES

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
Grape, 2-year-old, first-class plants	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$10.00
Grape, 1-year-old, first-class plants	.10	.90	7.00

AGAWAM. Large, compact, dark red or maroon colored berries. Ripens early and is very attractive.

BRIGHTON. A very desirable, early red grape. Berries are medium to large sized bunches, good flavor and quality.

CATAWBA. Medium large, red grape, of good quality. Late.

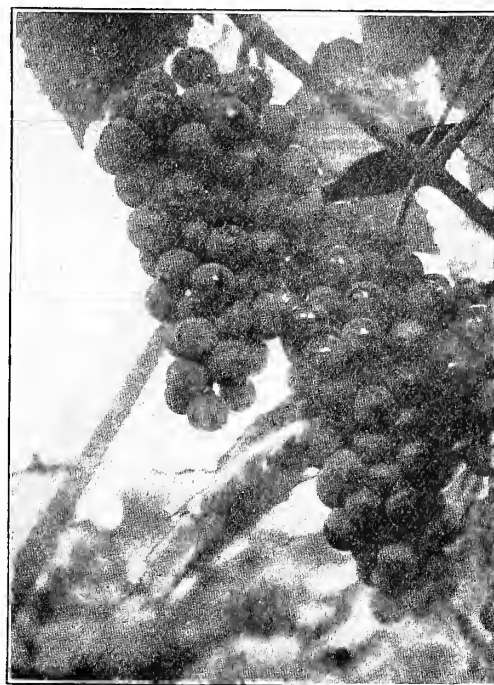
CAMPBELL'S EARLY. One of the strongest growers and a most hardy variety. Quality is good and is a long keeper.

CONCORD. The most popular black grape in America. Good shipper, sweet, and juicy. Vine hardy, healthy, and productive.

DELAWARE. This is an American grape. There is no other variety more delicately flavored or having a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. Next to the Concord, it is the most popular, and has a beautiful pink color.

MOORE'S EARLY. A very popular, early grape. Hardy, and a good grower.

NIAGARA. When fully ripe, the berries are a greenish yellow. Skin tough with quality similar to the Concord. This is the leading white grape for home and market use.



Brighton

POCKLINGTON. The berries are a golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine hardy, and good producer. Ranks next to the concord. Good shipper.

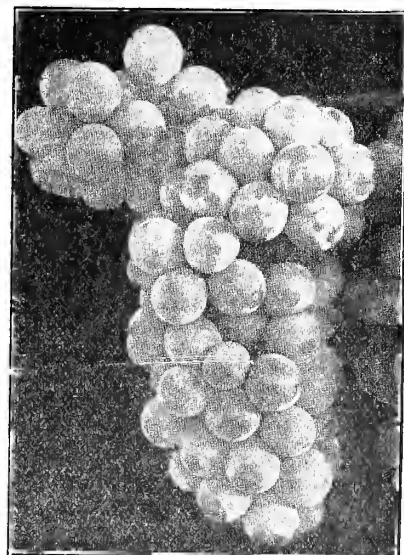
SALEM. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, dark copper color, sweet, with a thin skin. Early September.

VERGENNES. The large, white amber berries are rich and delicious, and hold firmly to the stem. An excellent keeper.

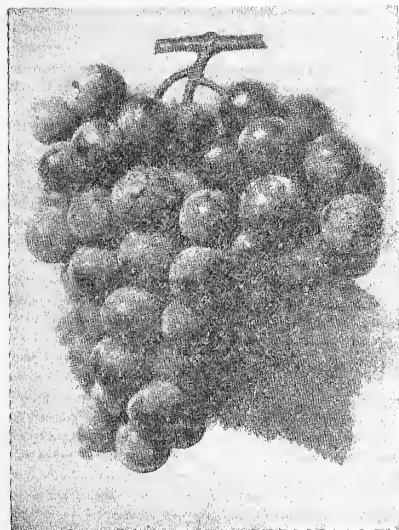
WOODRUFF RED. A very profitable grape grown with the Delaware. Good shipper and keeper. Very vigorous and good producer.

WORDEN. A seedling of the Concord. Large bunches, which ripen ten days earlier than the Concord. Deserves a good place on the market.

WYOMING. Vine very hardy, healthy, and robust. Berries a beautiful light red, and in size are nearly double the size of the Delaware. Flesh tender, sweet, juicy. Best early red market grape.

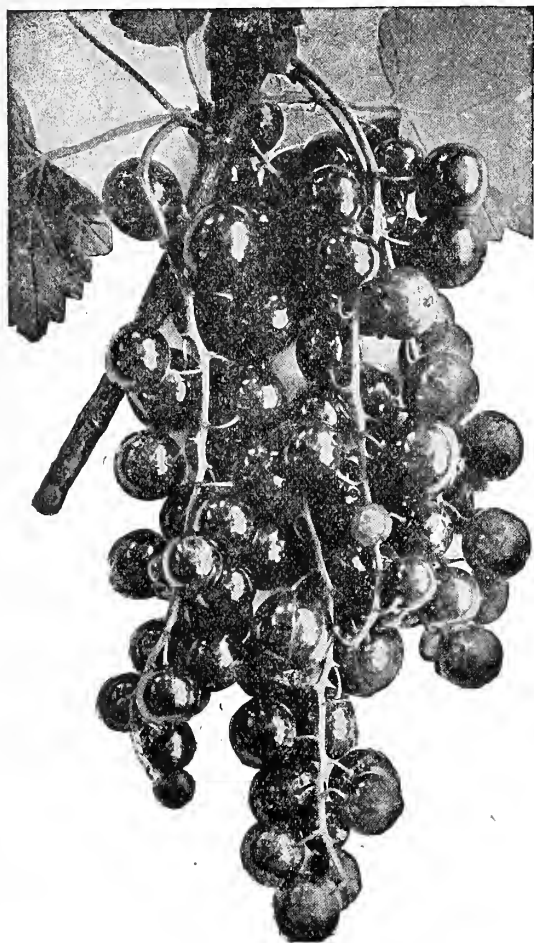


Niagara



Worden

Currants



One of the delicacies that was always taken to a sick friend was a jar of currant jelly. Grandmother, each season, watched her currant bushes and carefully gathered the fruit which she turned into a jelly, the taste of which lingers with us to-day.

Ten good, sturdy, and healthy two-year-old currant plants for \$1.00.

This is one of the best collections we have been able to make up. Each plant is a selected variety and will prove most prolific bearers. The collection comprises:

Three Cherry Currant; three Fay's Prolific; three Wilder; one White Grape.

You can't get a better collection anywhere.

Ten currants as above for \$1.00 by parcels post prepaid.

EXPERIENCE teaches that a cool, moist soil is best adapted to the growth of currants. Strong, moist loams, with a considerable mixture of clay, are good. Even, well-drained, stiff clay will give good results.

The pruning is simple, but very important. The younger the wood, the finer the fruit. It is absolutely necessary, however, that a fair supply of the old wood be left in order to insure productiveness. No wood over three years old should be allowed to remain. Plants should be set in rows six feet wide and about three feet apart in the row. Twenty-five hundred can be planted to the acre.

Large, two-year-old, first-class plants, ten cents each; ninety cents per ten; \$8.00 per hundred.

Strong, one-year-old, first-class plants, eight cents each; seventy cents per ten; \$6.00 per hundred.

CHERRY. Bush a strong grower, very hardy, and quite prolific bearer. The large, bright red berry has a thin skin and a fine flavor.

CHAMPION. This is one of the best and most desirable varieties of black currants, having a mild flavor. Plant is a vigorous grower and the fruit is above the medium size.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading market currant. One of the best known varieties and universally used by the large fruit-growers. Long stems, fine flavor, and very productive. Fruit easy to pick, good shipper; plants are very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous and upright. One of the best for northern climates and at the same time a leader in the southern states. Beautiful dark red berries medium sized with large branches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

RED CROSS. A strong-growing, very productive variety. The medium-sized, bright red berries are borne in long clusters and are of fine quality.

WHITE GRAPE. One of the most vigorous growing varieties we have. Fruit excellent for table use, having a mild acid flavor. The golden-white berries are borne in large, handsome clusters.

WILDER. Upright and vigorous grower, bright red berry of excellent quality; ripens and remains bright and firm very late. Largely planted by the best fruit growers. It is our first choice of all the kinds.

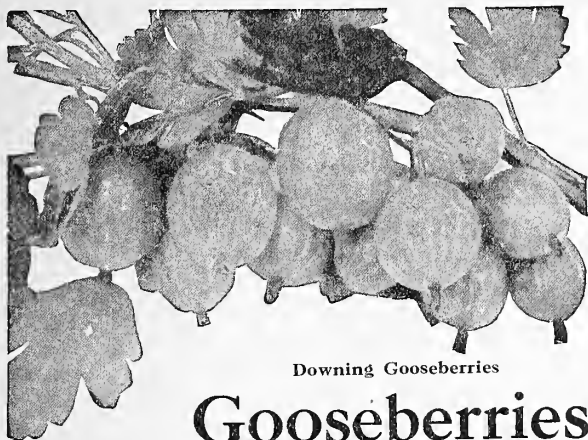
HEAVY, ONE-YEAR-OLD CURRANTS. Ten for \$1.00, postage paid. Your selection of any of the varieties.

STRONG CURRANTS, TWO-YEAR-OLD. Ten for \$1.50. Your selection of varieties. Postage paid.

VERY HEAVY CURRANT BUSHES, 3 to 4 feet high. Ten for \$2.50, postage or express paid. Your selection of the following kinds:

Cherry, Red Cross, Wilder, White Grape.

These currants are large enough to bear fruit the first year.



Downing Gooseberries

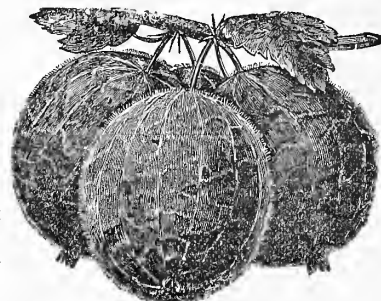
Gooseberries

ONE of the hardiest of the bush fruits. The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam; but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized once each year. The gooseberries bear most freely on two- and three-year-old wood. Therefore, the aim should be to keep a continuous supply of vigorous shoots. Prune freely to encourage upright growth. We offer all first-class plants.

DOWNING. One of the most favored of all gooseberries for family use and a very good market berry. Medium-sized fruit; flesh soft and juicy. This variety is planted more extensively than any other kind by the fruit growers. **Twelve cents each; six for seventy cents; one hundred for \$9.00.**

HOUGHTON. Very productive, good and vigorous grower, an old and reliable variety, very hardy. **Twelve cents each; six for seventy cents; one hundred for \$8.25.**

INDUSTRY. One of the best known and most successful of the English varieties yet introduced. Berries very large, of excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Bush strong, upright grower; an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. **Twenty cents each; six for \$1.00.**



Industry Gooseberry

JOSELYN. Of English type, very good grower, large-sized berries, very productive, affected somewhat with mildew through America. **Twenty cents each; six for \$1.00.**

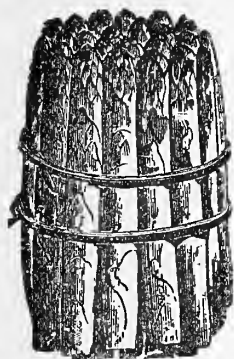
Rhubarb

Plants fifteen cents each; \$1.00 per ten; \$5.00 per hundred.

LINNAEUS. Leaf-stocks long, large, tender, juicy, produced quite early. Cellar-grown rhubarb with beautifully pink, tender stalks may be enjoyed in March by any one who will devote a little time to it. For this crop the plants are grown from spring until fall in

very rich soil so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In the fall a number of roots are packed together with rich soil in some cool, dark cellar. After the crop has been cut, the roots are replanted in the garden to regain their vigor for the next year's forcing.

Asparagus



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

IT is not necessary to tell the good qualities of the asparagus, as it is known to everybody. It is the most healthful and delicious of the early vegetables. It is very easily grown, and no plant will produce as the asparagus does with as little outlay. May be either planted in fall or spring. Dig up the ground deep, put on plenty of well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in the soil, throw out a bed about four to five inches deep, lay the plants in by spreading the roots out well, and scatter the dirt over the plants about four inches, or the depth of the ground thrown out, press the

plants. Two hundred plants will make a bed three feet wide and fifteen feet long. Keep the crown of the asparagus cut regularly so it will not get too large and woody. A good asparagus root properly planted will produce from three and one-half to seven pounds of asparagus, and when planted in small beds, where it can be well mulched and cared for, will even do much better than this. It is necessary to start with good roots. It depends much more on the care taken of the plants and the plant food given them than it does the variety planted. Salt should be put on at the end of every season, in the spring of the year.

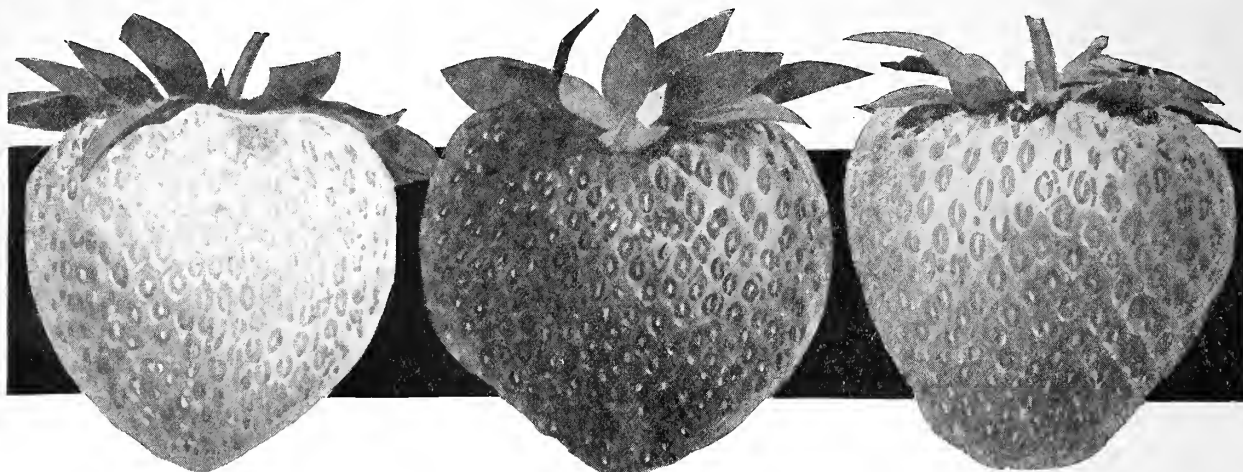
Large plants, one hundred for seventy-five cents; one thousand for \$6.50. Two-year-old roots, one hundred for seventy-five cents; one thousand for \$6.50.

100 LARGE 2-YEAR-OLD PLANTS for \$1.25 postpaid

BARR'S MAMMOTH. A very good variety with large, even-sized roots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Really colossal. Deep green shoots from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

PALMETTO. In large markets, this asparagus brings the highest prices on account of the size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market several days before the other varieties.



Heritage

Haverland

Bubach

Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES are so well known and generally grown that it is hardly necessary to give much space to descriptions. If interested in knowing about the culture of strawberries, we will be pleased to send out booklet, "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," which tells about preparing bed, cultivation, etc. We will only give here a few notes of special importance:

Ground must be well drained. Ground must be well prepared. Plant in spring—always the best time. Generous supply of well-rotted manure is a great benefit. Protect plants when received from nursery; never allow roots to be exposed to the sun or wind. Plant in rows four feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in row. Crown of plant should never be below surface of ground.

AROMA (Per.). One of the finest for long-distance shipping. The large berries are bright red to the center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds that help to make them very attractive on market. The quality is such that it is a leader with many growers.

BRANDYWINE (Per.). A well-known variety that has proven very successful wherever planted. Produces immense quantities of large, very fine, deep red berries that have a delightful flavor. The bright yellow seeds make a fine color contrast with the beautiful red fruit. This is one variety that has been a favorite in most all of the States east of the Rocky Mountains and also on the Pacific coast. The foliage of this variety is very large; the fruit stems strong and erect, holding the large berries well off the ground. We can freely recommend this as being one of the very best berries.

BUBACH (Imp.). This variety has never failed to win a reputation wherever planted. It is famous for its beautifully colored, large berries and mammoth crops. It is a leader among the money-makers, an old, well-tested variety that has never failed.

ENHANCE (Imp.). A very good bearer for the market. The plant is a healthy and vigorous grower, reliable, productive, and of a good quality.

FENDELL (Imp.). A comparatively new variety; a seedling from the Wm. Belt, originated in 1915 by Charles E. Fendell. It is noted for the strong growing plants, extra large, fine-flavored berries, and great productiveness. It has a record of better than sixteen thousand quarts per acre.

GANDY (Per.). Another old favorite. Its popularity, instead of decreasing, is steadily increasing. The fruit is a dark red with dark red seeds. A very late berry that does best on a heavy clay soil. Considered one of the best shippers ever known and has done well wherever tried. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap, as fertilizer.

GLEN MARY (Per.). Mid-season. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our States, as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

HAVERLAND (Imp.). On account of the hardiness, wonderful productiveness of the plants, and the general appearance, good shipping qualities, and excellent flavor, this berry continues to grow in popularity. It has always proven to be one of the best varieties wherever planted, and thrives best with the Senator Dunlap as fertilizer.

HERITAGE (Per.). The plants of this variety are good growers. The fruit is unusually large for one that continues to bear throughout the berry season.

NICK OHMER (Per.). Medium to late fruiting. A most popular sort with berries of beautiful carmine color. The fruit is large, firm, and of unusually delicious flavor. The long stems make picking very easy. A fine shipper and suitable for fancy market. A leading variety with many growers.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.). The demand for this variety has been increasing steadily, as it has an unusually long fruiting season. It bears immense quantities of large, handsome, rich, fine-flavored, dark red berries, which are of uniform size and shape and very attractive appearance. The demand for this variety among fruit growers shows that it is coming to the front as one of the best.

UNCLE JIM (Per.). A strong grower that bears large fruit of a rich color. One of the best for canning; a good market variety and a good shipper. Heavy producer. Every strawberry patch should contain some of this variety.

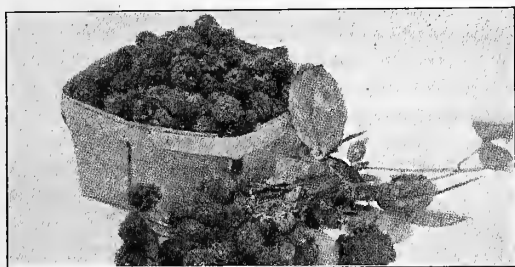
Twenty-five plants for fifty-five cents; one hundred plants for seventy-five cents, postage paid; one thousand plants for \$4.50, by express.

Fall Bearing Strawberry Plants

FALL-BEARING strawberries are a success. Every home especially should have a patch of these, enough for home use at least. There is good money in them, if raised for market. Just think of fresh strawberries all through the fall months. What a luxury! You can have all you need of them by planting some of the following varieties.

Set the same as other strawberry plants and keep the fruit stems picked off till about July 1, same as on all new set plants. They will produce a good paying crop of berries the first year.

Seventy-five cents per twelve; \$2.00 per hundred; \$15.00 per thousand.



St. Regis Raspberry

Ever-Bearing Red Raspberry

ST. REGIS. This new raspberry of recent introduction stands in a class alone. It will produce fruit from June until the berries freeze in the fall or early winter. The fruit begins to ripen very early and continues on the new canes throughout the remainder of the summer and fall months.

Berries are a bright crimson, good size, rich, sugary, with excellent raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green, leathery foliage.

St. Regis is a heavy bearer and has proven one of the most profitable of the red varieties, also a producer of fruit during the summer and fall. **Ten cents each; seventy-five cents per twelve; \$3.00 per hundred.**

Strawberry Raspberry

Don't you want something new? Something very interesting? Here it is. The beautiful bright, red fruits are borne in moderate profusion all through the summer months. They are quite showy but of inferior quality. Fine for ornamentation. **Ten cents each; eight plants for fifty cents.**

A garden of small fruits should be found on every place. A few canes or plants of several varieties will give an abundant supply of fruit that may be eaten fresh, and may be preserved for the winter season.

They make jellies and jams that satisfy the appetite of the hungry small boy or girl who comes home from school with an appetite that seems as though it would devour the whole world. When the unexpected guest comes, the housewife takes pride in setting out her glasses of clear, wholesome-looking jellies that the guest may admire and sample the products of the housewife's own garden.

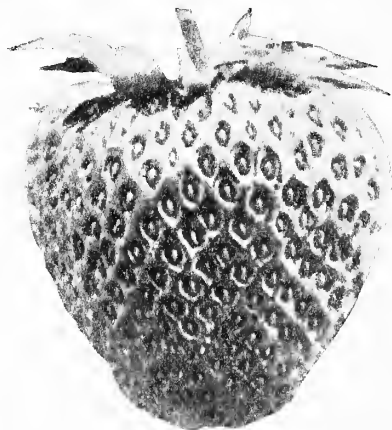
PROGRESSIVE (Per.). A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry, as the spring-set plants not only produce big crops of berries the same season, but the runner plants also begin to bear fruit as soon as they are set, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year. The fruit is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. Progressive will please you.

SUPERB (Per.). This is the best and most profitable fall-bearing strawberry grown. Superb berries are much larger than other varieties and of far better quality and better appearance. After the first year, they produce a big crop in June and again in the fall. It is the best known and most widely planted. The plants are strong and stand the winter well. The fruit is large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy and attractive.

Dewberries

THE dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments or rocky hillsides, and sometimes produce a very large crop of fruit annually over land where no other crop could be grown. The fruit is very large and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. If they are planted where they can be cultivated, they should be plowed, and in the winter a coarse litter of mulch thrown over them. The vines will grow up through this and keep the fruit from the ground. We are only offering one variety which is considered the best of all dewberries now in cultivation.

LUCRETIA. Fruit of high quality and very large, often one to two inches long and one inch in diameter. Perfectly hardy and a great bearer. **Ten plants for fifty cents; one hundred plants for \$2.00; one thousand plants for \$16.00.**



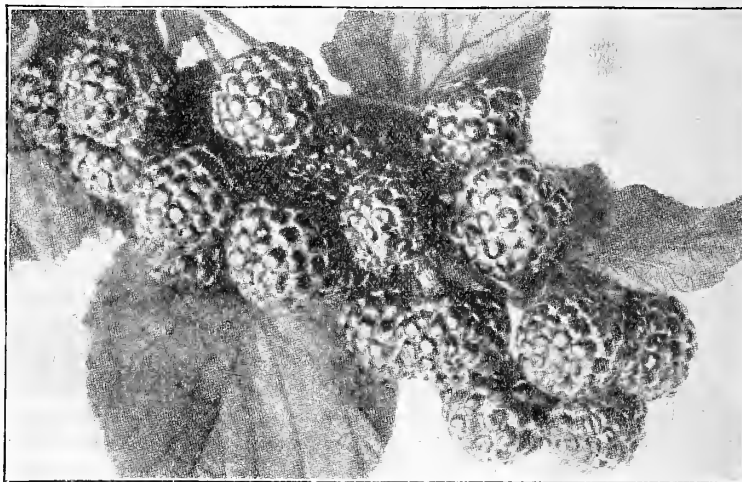
Fall Bearing Strawberries

A small number of trees, properly planted and tended, will bring better returns and give more satisfaction to the grower, than twice the number half cared for.

Raspberries

MANY great improvements in the hardy varieties of raspberries, make the cultivation of the fruit comparatively easy. They will do well in any good soil, but thrive best in deep, moist (not over-wet) soil. The lighter loams are preferable for the red varieties, while the heavier suits the black varieties best.

Pinch back the black varieties early when the young canes are about three feet high, in order to keep the bushes snug and compact. Mulching will prove beneficial to both varieties, both in summer and winter. Once the raspberry patch is established, it requires very little cultivation.



Cumberland

Raspberries Grown From Tips

CARDINAL. One of the most vigorous growers and one of the hardiest of all the raspberries. In fact, it is considered one of the very best purple berries. The best proof of this is that nearly all growers discard the other purple varieties after the Cardinals are once established. They produce a fine quality of dark red or almost purple berries through a long season. A very fine quality for family use. **Twenty-five plants for seventy-five cents; 100 plants, \$1.00; 1,000 plants, \$16.**

GREGG. Known for many years by more people than is any other raspberry on the market. Large, showy, black, firm, and will ship well. Hardy and vigorous growers. Ripens about mid-season. **Twenty-five plants for seventy-five cents; 100 plants, \$2.00; 1,000 plants, \$13.00.**

HAYMAKER. Very large, firm berry, good shipper, and one of the best for home use. A lighter red than the Cardinal. Plants are very hardy, and a good crop may be depended upon each year. **Twenty-five plants**

for seventy-five cents; one hundred plants, \$2; one thousand plants, \$16.00.

KANSAS. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, will stand extremes of drought and cold weather and still bear large crops. These will grow with less care than will any others of the "tip" varieties. **Twenty-five plants for fifty cents; one hundred plants, \$1.50; one thousand plants, \$12.**



Kansas

CUMBERLAND. The fruit of this variety is largest of all the black caps; firm, a good shipper, and one of the most profitable as a market berry. Very choice black cap. **Twenty-five plants for seventy-five cents; one hundred plants, \$2.00; one thousand plants, \$12.00.**

Varieties Which Grow From Roots, Called Sucker Plants

CUTHBERT. Considered the queen of the market, as they bring a higher price on the market than any other of the red raspberries. The fruit is large, dark crimson, firm, sweet, rich, highly flavored, and as beautiful as strawberries. This is one of the hardiest of the red raspberries and endures the extreme northern climates or the southern summers with equal vigor and productiveness. **Twenty-five plants for seventy-five cents; one hundred plants, \$1.50; one thousand plants, \$10.00.**

MILLER'S RED. A very healthy grower that bears a good quality of bright red berries throughout the entire raspberry season. In fact, during some seasons, they bear fruit as late as August. An excellent shipper. **Twenty-five plants for seventy-five cents; one hundred plants, \$1.50; one thousand plants, \$10.00.**

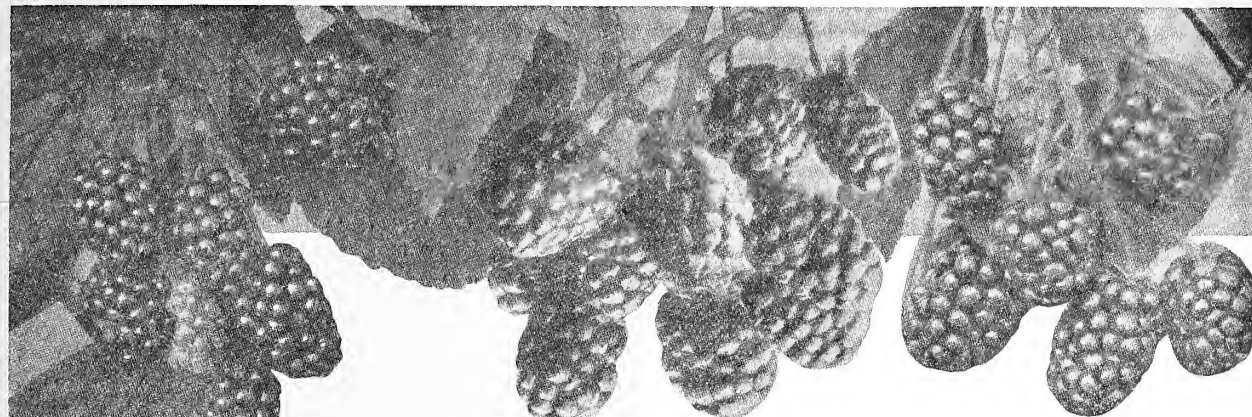
KING. A very early red berry that always commands a good price. The plants are hardy and productive and the fruit of good quality. The King raspberry is earlier than any other variety. **Twenty-five plants for seventy-five cents; one hundred plants, \$1.50; one thousand plants, \$10.00.**

A SMALL FRUIT COLLECTION OF THE BEST VARIETIES

This collection will give you an unusually good start towards a small fruit patch that will be the envy of your neighbors. Every plant is strong and healthy and of sturdy growth.

One hundred plants, the best varieties of their kinds, \$2.40. Sent by parcels post, safe delivery guaranteed.

Fifteen Cumberland Raspberries; ten St. Regis Raspberries; fifteen Eldorado Blackberries; five Cherry Currants; five Concord Grapes; twenty-five Fall Bearing Strawberries; Twenty-five Senator Dunlap Strawberries.



Blackberries

THE blackberry thrives well in almost any soil, but to reach perfection, demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand.

In many parts of the country, winter protection is a necessity and often adds greatly to the yield, where not considered really essential. The blackberry, as a

rule, out-yields all other members of this family and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed, providing the climate conditions are favorable. Planting is best done in the spring. If,

AGAWAM. Fruit medium size, jet black, sweet, and tender to the core; a valuable variety for home use, being sweet as soon as black. **Ten plants, fifty cents; one hundred plants, \$2.25; one thousand plants, \$15.00.**

BLOWER. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black color, good shipping properties, best quality, and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. **Ten cents each; fifteen for seventy-five cents; one hundred for \$4.00.**

EARLY HARVEST. The best early blackberry in cultivation. Fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, good market variety. Needs some protection in winter. **Ten plants for fifty cents; one hundred plants, \$2.25; one thousand plants, \$17.00.**

ELDORADO. This is a comparatively new variety, and has proven itself to be the best of all blackberries under cultivation. The best proof for this is the berry growers. After once fruiting the Eldorado, they discard almost all other varieties which they have. It is very hardy, claimed to have no equal in this respect. Fruit is very large, jet black, good shipper, good qual-

however, plants are set in the fall, each plant should be covered with a mulch of earth or straw manure, which should be removed in the spring.

The pruning of the blackberry is not a difficult task, yet success depends upon the proper method. The old canes should be removed yearly; it is preferable in the summer after they have borne their crop of fruit.

Cultivation should be frequent but shallow, as deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces them to sucker. Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high. It is best not to allow more than three or four canes to a hill.

Blackberries should be planted about four feet apart in rows seven feet apart. It will take about 1,450 plants to the acre when planted this way. Those offered below are all tested varieties.

ity, and a great producer. We personally recommend this variety above any other that is offered. **Ten plants for sixty-five cents; one hundred plants, \$2.50; one thousand plants, \$17.50.**

MERSEREAU. Strong grower, upright, productive, stout stock canes. Very hardy. Yields enormous crops of brilliant black berries that retain their color under all conditions. Extra good quality. **Ten plants for sixty-five cents; one hundred plants, \$2.50; one thousand plants, \$17.50.**

SNYDER. Very hardy, great producer, medium size, and one of the best known varieties of the blackberries, succeeding wherever planted. Over-production is its greatest fault. **Ten plants for fifty cents; one hundred plants, \$2.25; one thousand plants, \$17.50.**

TAYLOR. Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder, canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardiness, and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late. **Ten plants for fifty cents; one hundred plants, \$2.50; one thousand plants, \$16.50.**

WILSON'S EARLY. Very large, fine flavor, sweet and juicy, and a vigorous grower. This is not as large a producer as some of the other varieties, but the quality and flavor are in its favor. **Ten plants for fifty cents; one hundred plants, \$2.25; one thousand plants, \$16.50.**

brightest bloom and fruit trees laden with well-set fruit that promises a feast of good things when the shut-in season comes.

The garden that has been supplied by the Spring Hill Nurseries is a landmark for miles around. It always overflows with the brightest bloom and the promise of fruit in the orchard is never broken.

May is the time of fairest shrubs and of bird-song, but not until the end of the month is the gardener's dream realized in the first burst of radiant bloom in the hardy beds.

The gardener's reward is sweet indeed when late summer smiles upon a garden overflowing with the

Edible Nut Trees



American Chestnut

Castanea (Chestnut)

—DENTATA (American Sweet Chestnut). A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. The timber is desirable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. They are a remarkable race of trees, bearing very young, and yielding large crops of nuts of extraordinary size. The nuts are sweet, delicately flavored, and are a valuable

item of commerce. Three to four feet, fifteen cents each; \$25 per hundred.

Corylus (Hazelnut)

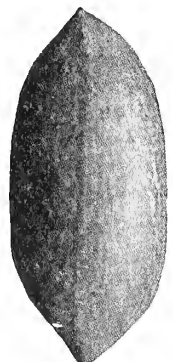
—AMERICANA (English Filbert). These nuts grow wild throughout a good part of the United States. The nuts are medium size, nearly round, rich flavor of superior quality. The cultivation of these nuts is not very profitable. Two to three feet, fifteen cents.

Carya (Hickory)

—PECAN. Pecan growing is becoming a favorite industry in the Southern and Western States and is quite profitable. The trees are long lived, quite hardy and productive. A species of hickory which may well rank first, among our native nuts. They are large, thin-shelled, full kernels, and of rich flavor. Two to three feet, thirty-five cents each.



Filbert



Pecan

We are offering again this year a collection of nut-bearing trees: American Chestnut, first class, twelve to twenty-four inches, twenty for \$1.00. English Filberts, first class, two to three feet, ten for \$1.00. English Walnuts, first class, one to two feet, five for \$1.00.

Juglans (Walnut)

—REGIA (English Walnut). A fine ornamental tree that grows well in the climate of the Middle States and bears freely. Large profits are realized from the orchards of California and the South and still large quantities of these nuts are imported. The nut is about the size of a black walnut; it has a thin shell and contains a large kernel which has a very delicate flavor. Two to three feet; thirty-five cents each.



English Walnut

—NIGRA (Black Walnut). This is one of the largest, grandest, and most massive of our forest trees. It is a favorite of the landscape gardener. A very good tree for public planting on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The timber of this tree is very valuable. The nuts are large, round, covered with a thick husk, and the kernel has a fine flavor, much liked by many people. Two to three feet, ten cents each.

—CINEREA (Butternut, White Walnut). The tree is especially esteemed for its abundant crops of fruit which abounds in oil and is sweet and rich. The nut is oval; the husk is covered with a sticky gum, and the surface of the nut is much rougher than any of the other walnuts. The tree is valuable as a park tree. Three to four feet, thirty cents each; \$20.00 per hundred.

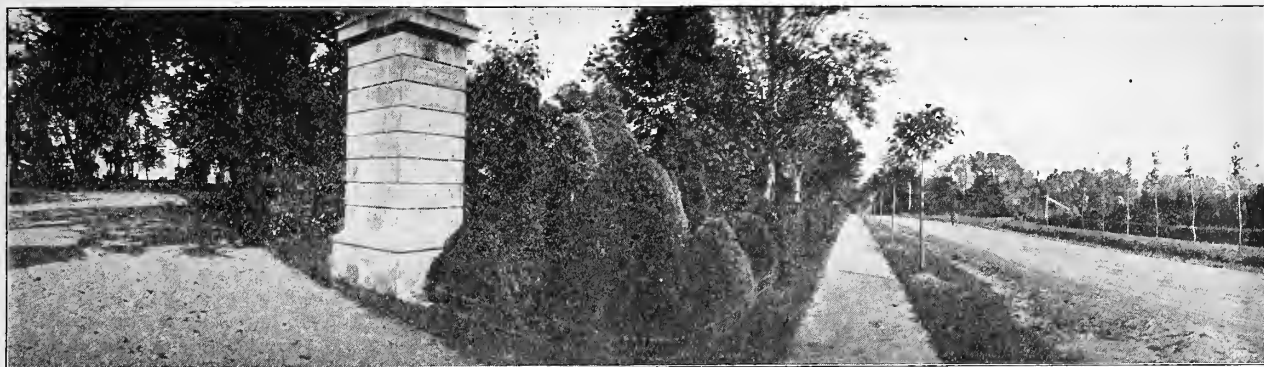
—SIEBOLDIANA (Japan Walnut). The large, spreading top of this tree makes it very ornamental. The trees are very hardy, having stood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero without injury; begins to bear when three years old. The nuts are larger than the common hickory nut and born in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, the kernels are sweet. Should be extensively planted. Three to four feet, forty cents each.

PRICES ON SMALL NUT TREES

Black Walnuts, first class, one to two and one-half feet, ten for thirty cents; one hundred for \$3.00. Japan Walnuts, first class, two to three feet, ten for \$1.50. White Walnut, two to three feet, five for sixty cents. Pecans, one to two feet, four for \$1.00.



For natural effects along road side use Nut Trees



Entrance Planting

Hardy Ornamental Shade Trees

ORNAMENTAL shade trees play an important part in the arrangement of all lawns and parks. They are often invaluable as wind-breaks, supply shade, and help retain the moisture—conditions that are essential to the growth of many of the choicest shrubs and perennials.

There are trees noteworthy for their profusion of bloom; some for the unusual color of bark or leaves;

Acer (Maple)

—**CAMPESTRA** (European Cork Bark Maple). A moderately low growing, handsome shade tree, seldom reaching fifty feet in height. The bark on the branches has a corky appearance, especially attractive in winter. The leaves are a beautiful green and very dense. Valuable for planting as an undergrowth on dry ground. Four to five feet, fifty cents; ten for \$4.00.

—**GINNALA**. A shrub or small tree to twenty feet; leaves three-lobed and beautiful, turning bright red in Autumn. May be used as the Japanese Maples, where they are not hardy. Four to five feet, fifty cents; ten for \$4.00.

—**NEGUNDO** (Box Elder, Ash Leaf Maple). A large, spreading tree of rapid growth; very hardy and a good drought resister. Largely planted for windbreaks and timber. The leaves resemble those of the ash. Six to eight feet, fifty cents; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents.

—**PLATANOIDES** (Norway Maple). A large, handsome tree with a compact, rounded head of spreading branches, attaining a height of one hundred feet. The broad, deep green leaves cast a dense, refreshing shade. One of the best and most beautiful trees for street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents; eight to ten feet, \$1.00; twelve for \$10.00.

—var. **Rubrum** (var. *Reitenbachii*). Leaves are greenish red when unfolding, turning dark, blood red in late summer. Six to eight feet, \$1.00.

—**Schwedlerii** (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). One of the most beautiful of the shade trees. In early spring the young leaves are bright red, changing to purplish green as they grow older. In autumn, they are golden yellow. The tree has a round, compact head and large leaves which cast a dense shade. Six to eight feet, \$1.00; eight to ten feet, \$1.50.

—**SACCHARUM** (Sugar Maple, Rock Maple). Large trees to 120 feet with gray bark. Long lived. Grows well except in damp, soggy soils. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth. Leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents each; eight to ten feet, \$1.00.

and some for the strength of their limbs. Some trees will endure smoke much better than others, making them valuable for city planting.

For many years we have given especial attention to ornamental shade trees, and are confident of our ability to please the most critical buyer. We have the largest variety of this class of stock to be found in this part of the State.

—**SACCHARINUM** (Soft Maple, Silver Maple). This is one of the best known of all the maples. It is an ornamental tree with wide, slender, spreading branches. Thrives almost anywhere, but grows very rapidly in moist, rich soil. Six to eight feet, twenty-five cents each; eight to ten feet, forty cents each; ten to twelve feet, fifty cents each.

Acer Palmatum (Japanese Maples)

The Japanese Maples are trees of dwarf habit and are the most delicately beautiful of all the small exotic trees. They may be planted in masses, or as specimen plants, and for this reason are treated separately. There are many happy variations in these maples, some with delicately cut leaves, some highly colored during the first weeks of summer, while still others are highly colored throughout the entire season.

—**JAPONICA**, var. **Aureum**. A rare and distinct variety of the Japanese Maples. Foliage a pronounced golden color. Grows sometimes ten feet high. One and one-half to two feet, \$1.50; ten for \$15.00.

—**PALMATUM**. A choice species of the Japanese Maples. They are extremely handsome shrubs of dense though graceful habits and with elegant foliage; beautiful, especially in the spring, for its delicate shades of green and red, and again in the autumn when they assume the most striking tints. One and one-half to two feet, \$1.50 each.

—var. **Atropurpureum**. The leaves of this species are a very dark purple, and are especially beautiful in early spring. Very effective grown as specimens or in groups. Sometimes ten feet high. One and one-half to two feet, \$1.50 each.

—var. **Dissectum**. A variety with light green foliage, very deeply cut, almost fern-like foliage, of dwarf and pendulous habit. A handsome little tree. One and one-half to two feet, \$1.50 each.

—var. **Purpureum**. The finely cut leaves of this variety are an intense purple. Beautiful. One and one-half to two feet, \$1.50; ten for \$15.00.

—var. **Marginatum Purpurea**. The margins of the leaf only are purple. Very effective. One to one and one-half feet, \$1.50; ten for \$15.00.

Aesculus (Horse Chestnut)



Buckeye

—**RUBICUNDA** (Red Flowering Horse Chestnut). A very beautiful ornamental shade tree. In early spring they are covered with large, red flowers, very showy and interesting. It bears large nuts which are not edible. The large leaves cast a very dense shade. Eight to ten feet, \$1.50.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)

—**GLANDULOSA**. A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will grow in almost any soil and resists the dust and smoke of cities, that prove fatal to many other trees. Six to eight feet, fifty cents each; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents.



Beech

—**G L A B R A** (Ohio Buckeye). A large growing ornamental, native shade tree. Valuable for park and street planting. Beautiful leaves with showy, interesting flowers. Four to five feet, fifty cents.
—**HIPPOCASTANUM** (European Horse Chestnut). A large growing, ornamental shade tree with beautiful dark green foliage. The white flowers are showy and interesting. Three to four feet, forty cents; six to eight feet, sixty-five cents; eight to ten feet, \$1.25.

Betula (Birch)

Birches not only form an interesting class of trees, but they are also beautiful and ornamental. They are especially desirable for park and other ornamental planting. The

bark usually separates into thin, papery leaves. The foliage is rarely attacked by insects. Their graceful habit, slender and often pendulous branches, and their picturesque white trunks, make them conspicuous marks on any landscape.

—**ALBA** (European White Birch). This tree will attain a height of eighty feet and is a valuable specie. They are especially valuable for planting in colder climates. Six to eight feet, fifty cents; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents.

—**LENTA** (Sweet Cherry or Black Birch). A handsome, round-headed tree with pendulous branches when older. Very attractive in spring when covered with its long, staminate catkins. The trunk is of dark, reddish brown; the young bark is aromatic and of agreeable flavor. Usually grows sixty to seventy feet in height. Four to five feet, fifty cents.

—**POPULIFOLIA** (American White Birch). A small, rapid-growing, ornamental tree, thriving on very poor soil. Bark white and conspicuous in winter. Six to eight ft., fifty cents; eight to ten ft., seventy-five cents.

—**LUTEA** (Yellow Birch). One of the most valuable tree of the Northern States. The bark is silvery gray or orange; on old trees, reddish brown. The young bark is aromatic. Six to eight feet, 50 cents.

—**PAPYRIFERA** (Paper or Canoe Birch). This is an ornamental tree with very white trunk and a loose, graceful head when older. Bark known for its use in making Indian canoes. Six to eight feet, 50 cents; eight to ten feet, 75 cents.

Broussonetia

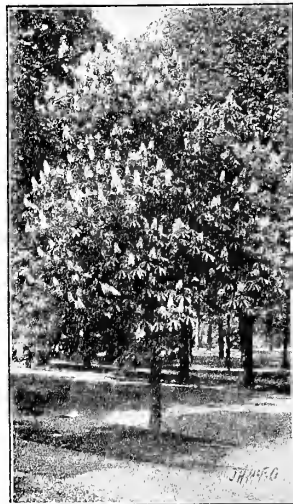
(Paper Mulberry)

—**PAPYRIFERA**. A very ornamental, fast-growing tree; very large leaves, often deeply lobed. Greenish flowers followed by red fruits. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents; eight to ten feet, \$1.00.

Carpinus (Hornbeam)

—**AMERICANA** (Hornbeam). A native tree, in growth quite similar to the beech, but the foliage is thinner and form more irregular.

—**BETULUS** (European Hornbeam). Thick, dense habit and slow growth. Good for screens and hedges. Two to three feet, ten cents each; three to four feet, forty cents each; four to five feet, \$1.00 each.



Horse Chestnut in Bloom

Ordering NOW is forehandedness. If you wait until later in the season, you are going to be disappointed because you do not receive perhaps the one tree or plant you specially wanted.

While we try to grow sufficient to more than supply our customers' needs, it sometimes happens that certain plants and trees are largely demanded and our stock becomes exhausted early in the season.

You need have no fear that plants or trees will be sent before the opening of the planting season. YOU may set the date you wish to have them arrive or we will advise on receipt of your order the time that our experience has taught us is the best time to plant.

We can't emphasize this point too strongly—order early and avoid disappointment.

Catalpa



seven feet high. An exceptionally hardy variety. Five to seven feet high, two-year-old, \$1.00 each; ten for \$9.00.

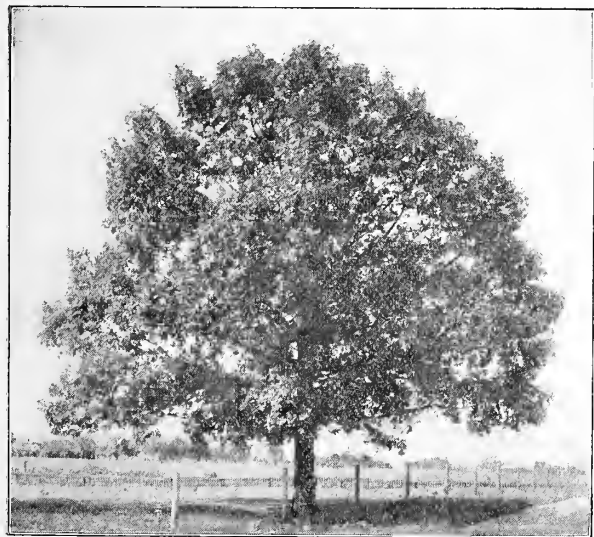
—**SPECIOSA** (Western Catalpa). A handsome tree with large, bright green foliage, especially ornamental in June when laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles. Desirable on account of its rapid growth and ability to thrive in a great variety of soils. Valuable for lawn and street planting. Six to eight feet, forty cents; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents; ten to twelve feet, \$1.00.

Caragana (Pea Tree)

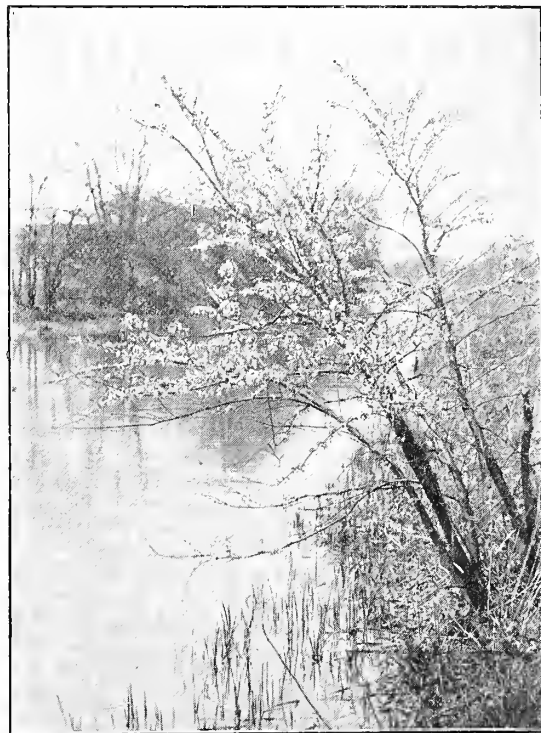
—**ARBORESCENS** (Siberian Pea Tree). A very desirable tree for hedges, windbreaks, or ornamental planting. Of Russian origin. It is hardy and a rapid grower. It has a beautiful foliage resembling the locust, a fragrant bloom, followed by seed pods. Extensively planted through the Northwest. Three to four feet, thirty-five cents; four to six feet, forty cents.

Cerasus (Cherry)

—**PADUS** (European Bird Cherry). A small tree which is covered with large, white flowers borne on somewhat drooping, leafy racemes. The fruit is black with a rough stone. Five to seven feet, fifty cents.



Linden Tree



Red Bud

Cercis (Judas Tree)

—**CANADENSIS** (American Judas Tree, Red Bud). A handsome, ornamental tree growing twenty or thirty feet high. It has a broad irregular head and perfect, heart-shaped, glossy leaves. Beautifully attractive in early spring when the leafless branches and twigs are covered with rosy pink blossoms. Very beautiful and attractive planted as single specimens or in groups. Two to three feet, fifteen cents; three to four feet, twenty-four cents; four to five feet, forty cents.

Cornus (Dogwood)

—**FLORIDA** (White Dogwood). Handsome tree of medium size, flowering after red buds when most other trees are still bare. Great white flowers are three inches across, lasting in favorable weather for several weeks. The bright red bark on its young branches makes it cheery in winter. Blooms when small. Two to three feet, forty cents; three to four feet, fifty cents.

—**FLORIDA**, var. *Rubra*. A very beautiful form of the dogwoods with blossoms that are pink on the outside of the petals.

For other species, see Shrubs.

Crataegus (Thorn)

—**COCCINEA** (Scarlet Fruited Thorn). A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing a profusion of white blossoms, succeeded by red fruits; large leaves. Two to three feet, forty cents; three to four feet, fifty cents.

—**CORDATA** (Washington Thorn). A very desirable specie with beautiful fall coloring and large clusters of bright red fruits, remaining on the branches a long time. Formerly much used for hedges. Two to three feet, forty cents; three to four feet, fifty cents.

—**CRUS-GALLI** (Cockspur, Thorn). A very decorative specie of distinct habit, handsome in bloom and showy, bright red fruits that remain on the branches a long time. The leaves assume a bright scarlet and orange in fall. Often used for hedges.

—**OXYACANTHA** (May, English Hawthorn). A small-growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white, sweet-scented flowers, followed by bright red fruits. Much used for hedges in England. Two to three feet, forty cents; three to four feet, fifty cents.

Diospyros (Persimmon)

—**VIRGINIANA**. This tree is much grown for its decorative features. An ornamental tree with a round-topped head and handsome, shining foliage. This fruit is the well-known, puckery persimmon of peculiar flavor, of a pale orange yellow, with a bright red cheek, when touched by the frost, which is necessary to bring it to full ripeness. Three to four feet, fifty cents; ten for \$4.50.

Eleagnus (Olive)

—**ANGUSTIFOLIA** (Russian Wild Olive, Oleaster). Highly ornamental small tree, with handsome, silver-green leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fragrant. The fruit is yellow, coated with silver scales. Valuable for planting in dry or cold places. Two to three feet, fifteen cents each; three to four feet, twenty-four cents each.

Fagus (Beech)

We especially recommend the beeches for ornamental and park planting because of their great beauty and enduring character. When planting, be careful to prune severely and judiciously, leaving a good supply of well-developed buds. Beeches branched to the ground are the best shape for screens.

—**GRANDIFOLIA** (American Beech). A noble, native tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times but especially so in winter and early spring when the bark is grayish white. The medium-sized, triangular-shaped nuts are sweet and fine flavored. Eight to ten ft. \$1.25 each.



Silver-leaved Maple

—**PURPUREA**. A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves. Should have one in every park, cemetery, or lawn. Trees should be planted of the sizes of three to four feet. They are easy to transplant at this size, but are very hard to get to grow if transplanted when larger. Three to four feet, \$1.00 each; ten for \$9.00.

Fraxinus (Ash)

—**AMERICANA** (American White Ash). A handsome, hardy, broad-headed, quick growing shade tree, sometimes reaching 120 feet in height. Very valuable in landscape work, for park and street planting. Seven to nine feet, fifty cents.

Gymnocladus (Kentucky Coffee Tree)

—**CANADENSIS**. Clean, stout, and free from disease; in every way a desirable shade tree for city streets or lawn planting. The blunt, twigless branches make the tree especially interesting in winter. The tropical-looking foliage does not come out until late, about the middle of May. Five to seven feet, fifty cents; six to eight feet, seventy-five cents.

Ginkgo (Kew Tree)

—**BILOBA** (Maiden Hair Tree). A tall, sparsely branched, usually slender tree, attaining sixty to eighty feet in height. They are especially valuable for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects, and are growing in favor as a street tree because of their upright habit and their freedom from insect injury. The leaves are fan-shaped. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents; eight to ten feet, \$1.00.

Koelreuteria (Varnish Tree)

—**PANICULATA**. The Koelreuterias are medium-sized, rather sparing-branched, round trees with light green, pinnately divided leaves and small yellow flowers in large, terminal panicles appearing in summer and followed by bladder-like pods. This variety is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. It stands drought and hot winds well. Four to five feet, seventy-five cents; six to eight feet, \$1.00.

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)

—**STYRACIFLUA**. One of the most ornamental trees in the Middle or Northern States. Beautiful at every stage. Its habit adapts it to street and park planting, under which conditions it succeeds well. Insects and diseases never bother it and it also withstands salt air. Under cultivation it reaches a height of from thirty to forty feet. Four to six feet, fifty cents; six to eight feet, fifty cents.

Larix (Larch)

The larches are ornamental, deciduous, coniferous trees chiefly grown for their bright or light green feathery foliage and regular habits.

—**DECIDUA** (European Larch). A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season. Grows to a height of 100 feet. Three to four feet, forty cents each; four to five feet, fifty-five cents each; eight to ten feet, \$1.00 each.

—**LEPTOLEPIS** (Japan Larch). The foliage when young is a bright green, changing to a bright golden yellow in autumn. Sometimes eighty feet. Three to four feet, forty cents each; four to five feet, fifty-five cents each; eight to ten feet, \$1.00 each.

—**LARICINA** (American Larch, Tamarack). A tree to sixty feet, with horizontal branches, forming a narrow, pyramidal head; bark reddish brown, leaves of a light green color. Three to four feet, forty cents each; four to five ft., fifty-five cents each; eight to ten ft., \$1 each.



An Interesting Roadway

Liriodendron (Tulip Tree)

—**TULIPFERA (Yellow Wood)**. A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light, bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June, its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color, are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue, and lawn planting. Six to eight feet, fifty cents.

Magnolia

The magnolia is one of the most profuse blooming trees. Especially is this true of the Chinese and Japanese sorts. Magnolias are not easily transplanted and we move them with small balls of earth attached. Since most of them bloom when only a foot or two high there will be no long waiting for flowers. Transplant in spring only.

—**ALEXANDRIA**. One of the largest and the brightest of the pink flowering varieties. Hardy plants, well filled with bloom buds. \$1.75 each; \$15.00 per ten.

—**LENNEI**. The best purple-flowered variety, producing rich purple or deep rose-colored flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. The plants have well-filled bloom buds that will bloom this year. Each, \$1.75; \$15.00 per ten.

—**SOULANGEANA**. One of the hardiest, best, and most satisfactory species, forming a large, bushy tree about twenty feet in height by twenty feet in diameter. A well-grown plant, in bloom from the topmost branch to the lowest limb, rosy pink in bud, pure white when in full bloom; form a gigantic bouquet that cannot be surpassed for showiness. Three to four and one-half feet, well filled with bloom buds, \$1.75 each; ten for \$15.00.

—**STELLATA (M. Halleana)**. A dwarf, shrubby species with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed. The petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than on other varieties. It blooms earlier, grows slower, and is one of the best for small yards. Each, \$1.75; ten for \$15.00.

Paulownia (Empress Tree)

A tree with immense, large leaves that produce a decidedly tropical appearance. The large panicles of blue trumpet-shaped flowers are sweet-scented and appear in June. When winter-killed, the stems may be cut to the ground and new ones will soon grow up. Four to five feet, fifty cents each.

Populus (Poplar)

—**ALBA (White Poplar)**. A large, rapid-growing, much-branched tree, with whitish bark that makes it quite conspicuous while young, but when matured becomes dark colored and rough. Often found in old yards. Six to eight feet, thirty cents; eight to ten feet, forty-five cents.

—**var. Nivea**. This is the commonest form of the white poplar in this country. It is known by the snow-white under surface of the foliage. It is sometimes called "Silver Maple" from the resemblance of its foliage to that of the maple. Six to eight feet, twenty-five cents; eight to ten feet, fifty cents.

—**BOLLEANA (Bolle's Poplar)**. A very tall, narrow-topped tree with cottony leaves rather more deeply lobed than those of the preceding variety. Six to eight feet, \$1.00 each.

—**EUGENEI (Eugene Poplar, Carolina Poplar)**. One of the surest, most rapid growing trees. It will grow where other trees appear weak and starved. The leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Valuable for quick effects. Six to eight feet, twenty-five cents; eight to ten feet, forty cents; ten to twelve feet, fifty cents.

—**NIGRA, var Italica**. One of the characteristic trees of Italy. With age, the Lombardy Poplar becomes one of the most striking and picturesque trees, particularly when some of the sprouts are allowed to grow about the old stock. Excellent for landmarks. Six to eight feet, thirty-five cents; eight to ten feet, fifty cents; ten to twelve feet, sixty cents.

Platanus (Sycamore)

—**ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane)**. The Oriental Plane Tree, or Sycamore, is among our largest and tallest-growing trees. Very hardy and practically free from diseases. Does well in moist places and excellent for street, park, or lawn planting; thrives well in smoky cities and near seashores, making it a good tree for city planting. Smoke has but little effect on the leaves of the sycamore. For winter effects, the sycamore, with its white bark, is excellent. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents each; ten for \$7.00.

—**OCCIDENTALIS (American Sycamore, Buttonwood)**. Similar to the Oriental Sycamore, but claimed to be little more affected by smoke at some places. Also leaves claimed to fall off a little earlier in the fall. Six to eight feet, fifty cents; ten for \$5.00; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents; ten for \$7.00.

Put your problems up to the men who KNOW. We are always glad to answer questions.

Prunus (Plum)

—PISSARDI (Purple-leaved Plum). A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white flowers in spring, large, showy, pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. Three to four feet, thirty cents each; four to five feet, fifty cents each.

Pyrus (Flowering Apple)

—FLORIBUNDA. A small tree often thorny, covered with beautiful rose-red flowers about the time the leaves appear. The fruit is small, red, and borne on long, slender stalks. Four to five feet, seventy-five cents; three for \$2.00.

—AUGUSTIFOLIA (Bechtel's Flowering Crab). The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over twenty-five feet, and blooms when quite young. At a distance, the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses. Two to three feet, fifty cents; three to four feet, seventy-five cents.

—HALLEANA (Parkman's Flowering Crab). A dwarf or small tree growing from six to fifteen feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose-colored, half double, and hang on slender, reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish red, and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. Three to four ft., seventy-five cents; three for \$2.

Quercus (Oak)

Possibly no other species of trees equals the oak in all its characteristics; certainly, none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited to large estates or roomy lawns where there is plenty of room for its development. In many places it is gaining favor for avenue and street planting, but its complete adaptability is not yet established.

—COCCINEA (Scarlet). A noble tree attaining a height of eighty feet, with gradually spreading branches which form a rather open head. It grows and does well in dry situations. Especially beautiful in the fall when the leaves turn to a brilliant scarlet. Six to eight ft., \$1.

—PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak). A handsome tree, especially when young. Often used for avenues; grows rapidly, prefers a somewhat moist soil. The foliage turns bright red in fall. Tree is fibrous rooted and transplants well. Six to eight feet, \$1.00 each.

—ROBOR, var. *Pedunculata* (English Oak). A long-lived tree with stout, spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. The leaves are dark green and somewhat smaller than those of our native species. A handsome tree for lawn or public grounds. Six to eight feet, \$1.00.

—ALBA (White Oak). The white oak is one of the noblest trees of the Northern States and a beautiful park tree where space will allow it to fully develop. The foliage assumes a beautiful, deep, vinous, red or violet-purple color in the fall. Four to five feet, sixty-five cents; six to eight feet, \$1.50.

—RUBRA (Red Oak). Beautiful oak of rapid growth, growing into a large, majestic tree, with usually broad round head, the foliage turning dark red in the fall. Four to five feet, \$1.00; six to eight feet, \$1.75.

Salisburia. (See Ginkgo)

Salix (Willow)

—DISCOLOR (Pussy Willow). A shrub or short-trunked tree; foliage smooth, bright green above and whitish beneath. Worthy of more extensive cultivation. Thrives on dry ground. The catkins of this species are one of the earliest harbingers of spring. Five to seven feet, sixty-five cents.

—PENTANDRA (Bay-leaf or Laurel-leaf Willow). Shrub or small tree to twenty feet. Foliage, bright shining green and the branches chestnut color. Six to eight feet, fifty cents.

—VITELLINA, var. *Aurea* (Golden-bark Willow). The branches of this variety are a beautiful golden yellow and very attractive in the winter, but especially so in early spring. Three to four feet, twenty cents.

Sophora (Pagoda Tree)

—JAPONICUM (Japanese Pagoda Tree). This is an ornamental deciduous tree that is especially valuable for its late-appearing flowers which are white and disposed in panicles; the foliage is dark green and graceful and the tree is conspicuous in winter on account of its dark green branches. Three to four ft., 50 cents.

Sorbus (Mountain Ash)

—AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash). An ornamental deciduous tree with beautiful foliage which turns orange-red in fall. The fruits are showy and often remain on all winter if not eaten by the birds. Not particular as to soil. Five to seven feet, fifty cents.

Syringia (Lilacs)

—JAPONICA (Japan Lilac). This variety of the lilac was introduced from Japan where it attains the height and dignity of a small tree. The foliage is abundant and of a feathery texture. Flowers white and appear in large terminal panicles a month after the other lilacs have bloomed. Two to three feet, thirty-five cents; three to four feet, sixty cents.

Taxodium (Cypress)

—DISTICHUM (Deciduous Cypress, Bald Cypress). A tall, deciduous tree, growing 150 feet high, bark light cinnamon-brown, branches erect, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, which at maturity is broad and rounded, with slightly pendulate branches. Leaves narrowly linear, acute, thin, light green. Three to four feet, forty-five cents; four to five feet, seventy-five cents; ten for \$6.00.

Tilia (Linden)

—AMERICANA (American Linden, Basswood). A beautiful, rapid-growing tree with large, broad leaves and fragrant flowers. The bloom furnishes the best of bee pasture. The linden should be extensively used as a lawn tree; is also very valuable for park and street planting. It thrives in moist, rich soil, but does well in any good soil. Six to eight feet, fifty cents.

—PLATYPHYLLOS. This is the broad-leaved linden of European plantations and probably the largest. The leaves are large and flowers appear earlier than on some varieties. Six to eight ft., \$1.00; twelve ft. and up, \$2.00.

—VULGARIS. Small-leaved European linden. This species grows nearly as large as the preceding one. The leaves are smooth and green on both sides. This is the celebrated species of Berlin. It blooms about a week to ten days earlier than the American linden. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents.

Ulmus (Elm)

—AMERICANA. Very valuable for park planting, for avenues, and as a shade tree for lawns. One of the most majestic and graceful of our shade trees. Hardy, rapid grower, resists drought well, and is long lived. Six to eight feet, fifty cents; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents; ten to twelve feet, \$1.00.

—CAMPESTRIS (English Elm). This tree is planted as an avenue tree. The foliage remains green several weeks later than those of the American elm. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents; eight to ten feet, \$1.25.



Grouping of Evergreens

Evergreens

HARDY coniferous evergreens are indispensable in much of the landscape work that is done to-day. Every lawn, park, etc., should have at least a few of these beautiful specimens to give the bit of color that is needed to set off the rest of the planting. They are especially valuable as backgrounds against which to group other trees and plants with beautiful colored leaves and branches. They are useful for screens and windbreaks and, besides this, furnish homes for birds that remain with us during the winter.

Right here let us call your attention to the fact that many of the very best varieties are scarcely known at all to the great mass of people. We have growing in our nurseries over one hundred varieties that are all hardy and well adapted to the various uses that are now being made of evergreens.

Our evergreens have all been several times transplanted, so have a fine root system. With this they will readily establish themselves when planted on the lawn or elsewhere.

Abies (Fir)

—**BALSAMEA** (Balsam Fir). An ornamental evergreen that is very hardy. The fragrant leaves are dark green above and pale beneath. For ornamental purposes it is unexcelled. Grows rather rapidly when young. Requires good drainage. Two to three feet, sixty cents.

Biota Orientalis (See Thuya Orientalis)

Juniperus (Juniper)

—**COMMUNUS**, var. *Hibernica* (Irish Juniper). A narrow, columnar form, with upright branches, deep green, tips of branchlets erect. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents.

—**CHINENSIS**, var. *Pfitzeriana*. A tree forming a broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. Two to three feet, \$1.50.

—**SABINA** (Savin Juniper). A low, wide-spreading, thickly branched evergreen shrub, rarely ten feet high. Fifteen to eighteen inches, eighty cents.

—**SABINA**, var. *Tamariscifolia*. A low, procumbent evergreen; the needle-like leaves usually appear in groups of three, slightly in-curved, dark, and bright green, with a white line above. Extremely hardy. Fifteen to eighteen inches, \$1.50.

—**VIRGINIANA** (Red Cedar). This evergreen attains a height of one hundred feet, with conical head and spreading or upright branches. The leaves are spiny pointed. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents.

—**Glauca**. A vigorous-growing form of the Junipers, with glaucous foliage. Very desirable. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.25; two to four feet, \$1.75.

—var. *Schottii*. A dwarfish, dense, pyramidal form with bright green and light foliage. Two to three feet, \$1.50.

Picea (Spruce)

—**ALBA** (White Spruce). A very ornamental tree similar to the Norway Spruce. One of the best for cold climates. Is an upright, compact grower, and retains its branches to the ground. It can be distinguished by its grayish-blue color and quick growth. It matures while comparatively young and lives to a good old age, and is altogether very desirable. Two to three feet, ..

—**EXCELSA** (Norway Spruce). This tree is extensively planted in many of the States. It is of rapid growth, with graceful habits and dark green foliage. It is one of the best conifers to plant for shelter and windbreaks. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, forty cents; two to three feet, sixty cents.

—**ORIENTALIS** (Oriental Spruce). An exceedingly graceful spruce with dark, glossy foliage. It is of slow growth, therefore valuable for small gardens. It holds its lower limbs for many years and eventually attains the height of 120 feet. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.25.

—**PUNGENS** (Colorado Blue Spruce). A handsome and very hardy tree of symmetrical habit, with light, sometimes almost silvery white foliage. Good in landscape work. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.75.

—var. *Compacta*. A dwarf, compact form; originated in the Arnold Arboretum. Light green foliage. Twelve to eighteen inches, sixty-five cents.

—**Kosteri** (Koster's Blue Spruce). The best of the blue spruces. Perfectly hardy and may be grown anywhere but thrives best in moderately moist, sandy soil. A most attractive tree on account of its silvery blue foliage, which densely crowds the branches. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.50; two to three feet, \$2.50; three to four feet, \$4.00; four to five feet, \$8.00; eight to ten feet, \$40.00.



European White Spruce

Pinus (Pine)

—**AUSTRICA** (Austrian Pine). This species is very popular for grouping or as specimens. A very tall, massive tree, with heavy, plumed, spreading branches and rather stiff, dark green needles. Most of these species make a vigorous growth when young and when older they are very picturesque. Should be planted when young from the nursery row. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents; three to four feet, \$1.50.

—**STROBUS** (White Pine). A valuable, ornamental, hardy pine, of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age. No tree is better adapted to break up a monotonous skyline of plantations in Northern parks. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents; three to four feet, \$1.50.

—**SYLVESTRIS** (Scotch Pine). This grows to be a large tree, seventy to 120 feet in height, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches pyramidal when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque head in old age. Quite hardy. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents; three to four feet, \$1.50.

—**var. Aurea Vitisalis**. A dwarf form, the branches striped with yellow and green. Twelve to eighteen inches, thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**var. Argenta Variegata**. A shrub two or three feet high with small green leaves edged with white. Thirty cents each, four for \$1.00.

—**MONTANA, var. Mughus** (Dwarf Mountain Pine). This pine is very valuable in habit, with dark brown branches, bright green leaves, stout and acutish. The cones are ovate, a light gray in color, surrounded by a blackish ring. The tree is broader than it is high, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Very effective for rocky places. Twelve to eighteen inches, seventy-five cents; broad specimen plants, twenty-four to thirty inches, \$3.50.

—**PONDEROSA** (Yellow Pine). One of the tallest and most important of the pines of the Western States. Hardy as far north as New York. The branches are stout, spreading, and often pendulous. Six to eight feet, \$1.50.

Pseudotsuga (False Tsuga)

—**TAXIFOLIA** (Douglas Spruce). This is the tallest and one of the important forest trees of western North America. It would be difficult to overrate its beauty. It probably grows faster than any other conifer. Very desirable for grouping. Two to three feet, \$1.25; three to four feet, \$2.00.

Retinospora (Cypress)

—**PLUMOSA, var. Aurea** (Golden Japan Cypress). This is a very striking and useful evergreen in many ways, as it is one of the very few really golden evergreens. It makes a strong and effective contrast with the darker foliage of other evergreens. It is low branched and a very vigorous grower and is unsurpassed for effect in grouping. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, seventy-five cents; two to three feet, \$1.50; two and one-half to three and one-half feet, \$2.00.

—**PISIFERA** (Swara Cypress). A tall-growing tree with horizontal branches; branchlets flattened, and somewhat pendulous. One of the best Retinospora, being highly ornamental and well known. Two feet, \$1.50.

—**PLUMOSA, var. Aurea**. The young growth of this variety is a beautiful golden. Very desirable. One and one-half to two feet, seventy-five cents.

—**Obtusa Nana Gracilis Compacta**. A dwarf, compact form of the Retinospora Obtusa with fine foliage and graceful habit. Very desirable. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.50; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$2.00.

Taxus (Yew)

—**BACCATA** (English Yew). A most desirable, dark green foliaged plant, suited for single specimens or for grouping. Two to four feet, \$1.25; three to four feet, \$2.50; four to five feet, \$3.75.

—**BACCATA, var. Aurea**. This form has proven hardier than the type in New England. The leaves are golden yellow, more brightly colored at the tips and margin. Two to three feet, \$1.25; three to four feet, \$2.50; four to five feet, \$3.75.

—**Washingtonia**. A desirable and vigorous form of the yew with leaves longer than the type and partly colored golden yellow. Two to three feet, \$1.25; three to four feet, \$2.50; four to five feet, \$3.75.

—**CUSPIDATA, var. Brevifolia**. This is a dwarf, very compact form of the yew, with leaves shorter than the type. Two to three feet, \$1.25; three to four feet, \$2.50; four to five feet, \$3.75.



Koster's Blue Spruce



Thuya (Arborvitae)

—**OCCIDENTALIS** (American Arborvitae). Foliage of light green color. This is a very good tree for grouping, for tubs and vases, and for formal uses they are unsurpassed. They are very quick growers and may be trimmed to any desired height. Fine for hedges. Two to three feet, seventy-five cents; three to four feet, \$1.00.

—var. **Pyramidalis** (Pyramidalis Arborvitae). Forms a tall, slender column of densely branched, dark green foliage. A very graceful tree having a number of uses. Two to three feet, eighty cents; three to four feet, \$1.00.

—var. **Siberica** (Siberian Arborvitae). A pyramidal tree, lower and denser than the type, with stout branchlets. Foliage bright green all the year. A very desirable sort. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, seventy-five cents.

—var. **Globosa**. A dense, dark green form of the arborvitae, growing naturally in globe form. Dwarf habit. Fifteen to eighteen inches, seventy cents.

—var. **Lutea** (George Peabody's Golden Arborvitae). This well-known variety of the Golden Arborvitae is very handsome and desirable. Very useful in mass planting. Twelve to fifteen inches, fifty cents.

—var. **Vervaeana**. Of smaller and denser habit than the type. Branchlets are smaller with yellowish foliage, bronzy in winter. Two to three feet, \$1.25; three to four feet, \$2.00.

—**Orientalis** (Biota Orientalis). A pyramidal tree finally attaining a height of twenty-five feet, very compact form. The foliage is bright green. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, sixty cents; two to three feet, \$1.00.

Tsuga (Hemlock)

—**CANADENSIS** (Hemlock Spruce). This is one of the most graceful and handsome of the evergreens and is especially valuable for hedgings of evergreens, wind-breaks, and for specimen planting. The lumber of this tree is much used for frames of buildings. Finally attains a height of seventy to eighty feet. Two to three feet, \$1.50; three to four feet, \$2.00; four to five feet, \$2.50.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

When placing the evergreen order, we advise having the trees dug with a ball of earth attached to the roots and burlap around the roots, thus protecting them at all times.

Pages 56, 57, 58, and 59 of this catalog give some information that is most valuable for the selection of evergreens and other growing things. These lists are the result of years of observation and experience.



Evergreen Planting Around House

Tell us what you would like to plant and we will tell you the best varieties to order.

Many of our customers plan the home grounds but are in doubt as to the best varieties to use. There may be something about the climate or the soil that demands consideration. It is our business to know, what, where, when, and how to plant every variety of tree, shrub, vine, or plant we catalogue, and this knowledge is always at the service of our friends.

Put your problems up to the men who KNOW. We are always glad to answer questions.

Broad-leaved Evergreens

THE broad-leaved evergreens, or evergreen shrubs, stand in a class by themselves, and as a class have great merit and value that is not fully appreciated. They give a cheerful prospect to

the landscape in winter, and in the spring and early summer are most gorgeous in their profusion of beautiful blossoms.



Different forms of Boxwood

Buxus (Box)

—**SEMPERVIRENS**. A shrub or small evergreen tree that may be trimmed to any desired shape. They are fine for porch or window boxes, also for tubs. The leaves are always fresh and green, beautiful for specimen planting or for formal gardens. Are especially well adapted to growing in shady places. The following are all choice specimens of this variety, trimmed in different shapes, and will please the most fastidious.

—**Bush Box**. As the name indicates, these are bushy, broad specimens and are quite effective.

—**Globe-shaped Box**. Clipped in a globe shape, almost perfect, on a short stem. Fifteen by fifteen inches, very compact, \$3.50.

—**Pyramidal Box**. Fine, compact plants trimmed to a pyramid in various heights. Two to three feet, \$2.25; three to four feet, \$2.75.

—**Ball Box**. As its name indicates, is trimmed to the shape of a ball. Fifteen-inch, \$1.50; eighteen-by-eighteen-inch specimen, \$5.00 each.

—**var. Suffruticosa (Dwarf Box)**. This is extensively used for edging walks, formal gardens, etc. It is similar in foliage to the standard boxwood, and is a very slow grower. Good for immediate effects. After planting, keep well watered. Four to six inches, ten cents; \$8.50 per hundred.

Berberis (Berberry)

—**MAHONIA, var. Aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia)**. One of the evergreen glories of the ornamental gardens. It has deep green spines at set places; showy, bright-colored yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small berries of a bluish color. Very effective in grouping with deciduous shrubs, perennials, etc. The foliage is similar to our Christmas holly. Very effective for table decorations. Twelve to eighteen-inch bush, thirty cents; five for \$1.25.

Euonymus (Spindle Tree)

—**RADICANS**. A glossy dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub, where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering walls, to which it clings, also for porch boxes. Large, three-year-old plants, thirty cents; five for \$1.25.

—**var. Argenteo Marginata (Variegated Euonymus)**. Same as the above. The leaves are distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. Very attractive. Extra large plants, seventy-five cents; smaller plants twenty-five cents.

Hedera (Ivy)

—**HELIX (English Ivy)**. A handsome, high-climbing vine with three- to five-lobed evergreen leaves. The fruit is black on yellow. The ivy is especially valuable for covering stone walls. Will do well in the shade. Forty cents each; five for \$1.75.

Kalmia (Laurel)

—**LATIFOLIA (American Laurel, Calico Bush)**. A magnificent evergreen plant, even rivalling the rhododendrons in beauty. Flower buds of a delicate pink, changing to white as they expand with age. An abundant bloomer in June. When massed in groups or as single specimens, they are beautiful. \$1.50 each.

Rhododendrons

The Rhododendron is a highly ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree. Make the bed for these very deep and rich; if possible, use a peaty, well-drained soil. Mulch the top of the bed with plenty of well-rotted compost from the dairy yard. If the selected location contains any limestone, use about four pounds of sulphate of magnesia to each plant.

Rhododendrons make a beautiful show in winter, with their dark, shining, evergreen foliage, but in summer are particularly attractive, with their gorgeous mass of various colored blooms. We prefer planting in masses, when practical, with azaleas in the foreground, as this makes a happy combination. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.25 each; two to three feet, \$1.50 each.

Yucca

—**FILAMENTOSA (Adams Needle)**. This is an extremely hardy evergreen plant with long, spiny leaves, the lower ones sometimes drooping at the end so the tips touch the ground, while others are altogether upright. The flower stalk grows two feet or more in height from the center of the plant, and is laden for a good part of its length with creamy white bell-shaped blossoms. Quite fragrant and showy. After once planted, requires no attention whatever. Twenty-five cents each.

Weeping Trees

THE weeping trees are very interesting as well as beautiful and effective when rightly placed upon the lawn, or in the park. The charm of these trees is not their stateliness and grandeur so much as it is the odd and fantastic shapes which they so often assume. The best and most satisfactory are offered below.

Acer (Maple)

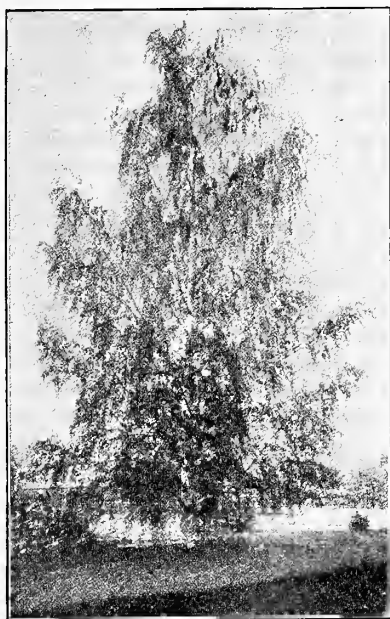
—**SACCHARINUM**, var. **Wieri** (Wier's Cut-leaf Weeping Maple). This variety of the maple has very pendulous branches and the leaves are deeply cleft, giving them almost a fern-like appearance. Six to eight feet, fifty cents; eight to ten feet, seventy-five cents.

Betula (Birch)

—**ALBA**, var. **Pendula Lanceolata** (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch). Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. Five to six feet, sixty-five cents; six to eight feet, eighty cents; ten for \$7.00.

Morus (Mulberry)

—**ALBA**, var. **Tartarica Pendula** (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). We recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of the weeping trees, with slender, willowy branches that sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. Two-year heads, \$1.00 each; ten for \$9.00.



Cut Leaf Weeping Birch



Weeping Mulberry

Ulmus (Elm)

—**SCABRA**, var. **Pendula** (Camperdown Elm). One of the most distinct and picturesque of the weeping trees. Hardy everywhere, and not particular as to soil. Leaves are large, glossy, and dark green. Its vigorous branches have a uniform habit. \$1.25 each.

Salix (Willow)

—**ELEGANTISSIMA**. A strong and the most vigorous grower of all the weeping willows. Used for planting in low places or on the banks of streams, springs, lakes, or ponds, making a very beautiful effect. Six to eight feet, seventy-five cents; ten for \$7.00.

—**DOLOROSA** (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A weeping tree of rarely more than forty feet in height. The branches are long, slender, and pendulous. The trees are quite hardy and will stand planting in the Northern States. Six to eight feet, fifty cents.

Fagus (Beech)

—**SYLVATICA**, var. **Pendula**. This variety of the beech has pendulous branches, the larger limbs being almost horizontal. A very handsome tree and at the same time conspicuous wherever planted.

You were disappointed last spring because you did not receive those particular plants that you had set your heart on. **Order early and avoid disappointments.** If you delay, our stock may be exhausted when your order arrives. You can safely order NOW and be sure of receiving the plants or trees at exactly the right time for planting. See order sheet, page 63.

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

A WALK with nature in her undisturbed retreats will soon reveal to her student and lover that she has been most lavish with certain species of shrubs in the various localities. These varieties are frequently good to be used when beautifying the home surroundings, but aside from these, many other varieties are always needed to add variety and many times to aid in making up the succession of bloom.

In many ways nature may be followed. It has been

ALMOND. See *Prunus*.

ALTHEA. See *Hibiscus*.

Amalanchier (ShadBush)

—**BOTRYAPIUM** (Dwarf Juneberry). A shrub with slender, upright stems, growing in rather dense clumps. In the spring there is an abundance of white flowers followed by black, sweet berries in June. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Amorpha (False Indigo)

—**FRUTICOSA** (Bastard Indigo). An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit with fine, feathery foliage, remarkable for the unusual color of its dark, violet-purple flowers. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Aralia

—**SPINOSA** (Hercules' Club. Angelica Tree. Devil's Walking Stick.) A shrub sometimes growing to forty feet in height. The stout, prickly stems, large leaves, and the enormous clusters of flowers, give this species a very sub-tropical appearance. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Azalea

These plants belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and are completely covered with large, showy flowers of brilliant and various colors. They are always beautiful when planted singly or in groups. If planted with Rhododendrons (which require about the same soil and treatment), the bright colors of the Azaleas blend harmoniously with the somber green foliage of the Rhododendrons and produce a pleasing effect. We offer good-sized plants, well filled with bloom buds. Fifty cents each; three for \$1.40.

Berberis (Berberry)

—**BERBERRY.** These beautiful shrubs are very valuable for planting in the shrubbery border or for hedges. They readily adapt themselves to almost any location.

—**VULGARIS** (Common Berberry). A handsome and hardy ornamental shrub, very attractive in the spring with its golden-yellow flowers and bright green foliage, and in the fall its scarlet fruits, which remain on most all winter. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—**VAR. ATRO-PURPUREA** (Purple Berberry). Similar to the common berberry, but most effective with its purple-colored leaves. Very good for massing with other plants. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—**THUNBERGII** (Japanese Berberry). Of all the berberies in cultivation, this one is probably the best known, the most planted, and the most effective. It

noted among other things that isolated specimens are seldom if ever to be found. Here we learn to plant in masses or groups for best results. Do not delay another season in planting at least some shrubs, for they add materially to the beauty and attractiveness of any home or public place.

Shrubs provide material of a permanent character for the adornment of property at less cost and more effectively than anything else.

is one of the valuable introductions we have received from Japan, and is especially to be desired because of its low, dense, horizontal growth, the bright fall coloring of the leaves and the brilliant red berries that remain fresh and attractive until the following spring. It is quite hardy and will thrive equally well in shade or in sunny locations. Especially valuable for planting along walks and drives and for massing in the border. Twelve to eighteen inches, twelve cents; eighteen to twenty-four inches, eighteen cents; two to three feet, twenty cents.

Buddleia

—**VARIBILIS MAGNIFICA** (Butterfly Bush). This shrub of comparative recent introduction has grown into favor almost immediately. It is a semi-herbaceous plant, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground; and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves, or other suitable material as winter approaches, as it will help to produce a heavy growth the next season. It is very hardy, blooms the first season, usually from June until frost; the blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size, the flower head is frequently ten inches long. 30 cents each; four for \$1.00.

Calycanthus (Sweet Shrub)

—**OCCIDENTALIS.** A hardy ornamental shrub with handsome, glossy foliage and very attractive with its flower balls appearing late in summer. It thrives in any good garden soil, but does best in a sandy, moist location. Grows from four to six feet high and is distinctly ornamental. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**FLORIDUS.** A hardy, unique shrub, with large, handsome foliage, and most sweetly-scented flowers of a dark reddish-brown. The old-fashioned "shrub" of our grandmother's garden. One of the earliest to bloom in the spring.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea)

—**MASTICANTHUS.** Ornamental, woody plants grown for their lavender-blue flowers profusely produced in late summer and autumn. Not altogether hardy, as the tops frequently winter kill almost to the ground, but will throw up numerous shoots that will flower the same season. Not strictly a spirea. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Cephalanthus (Button Bush)

—**OCCIDENTALIS.** A good-sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil, but will thrive on upland. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

Chionanthus (White Fringe)

—VIRGINICA. Another very desirable large growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers late in May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental, as also the lustrous foliage. Two to three feet, thirty-five cents each; three for \$1.00.

Clethra (Sweet Pepper Bush)

—ALNIFOLIA. A native shrub, to four feet, bearing profusely spikes of yellowish-white scented flowers in August. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Corylus (Hazel Nut)

—AVELLANA (European Hazel Nut). See Nut Trees.

—ATRO PURPUREA. (Purple Hazel Nut. Purple Filbert.) Leaves, when first expanded, a deep purple, fading as the season advances to a lighter shade. Valuable in the shrubbery border. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Cotoneaster

—BUXIFOLOTA. Low shrub densely branched. The beautiful, small, dark green, glossy foliage is almost evergreen. The flowers are followed by bright red fruits. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—HORIZONTALIS. Low shrub. The many branches are almost horizontal. The pink flowers appear in June and are followed by bright red fruits. Very effective. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Colutea (Bladder Senna)

—ARBORESCENS. A large-growing shrub, bearing yellow, pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated pods. Eight feet. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Cornus (Dogwood)

—MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry.) Hardy ornamental shrub, or small tree of dense growth, with glossy leaves; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers and again in the fall with its scarlet fruits. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—FLORIDA. A hardy native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring; large, white, showy flowers appearing in May before the leaves. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—SANGUINEA. (Red Twigg.) A handsome shrub growing from ten to twelve inches high with purple or dark blood-red branches. Flowers greenish-white in dense cymes. The fruit is black. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—VAR. VARIEGATED. This is a beautiful plant. The leaves marked with white. Very showy. Two to three feet, thirty-five cents.

—VAR. VARIEGATED. (Variegated Leaf Dogwood). This variety is especially showy and desirable in the shrubbery border. Leaves variegated with yellow. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—ALBA, var. Siberica (Siberian Dogwood). A tall shrub with bright, coral-red branches, making them very ornamental, even after the flowers are gone. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Cydonia (Quince)

—JAPONICA (Japan Quince). A common garden form, growing from three to six feet with spreading, spiny branches. The scarlet-red flowers appear before the leaves and are followed by globular fruits from one and one-half to two inches high, yellowish-green. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Crataegus (See Trees)

Desmodium (Tick Trefoil)

—PENDULIFLORUM. See Lespedeza.

Deutzia

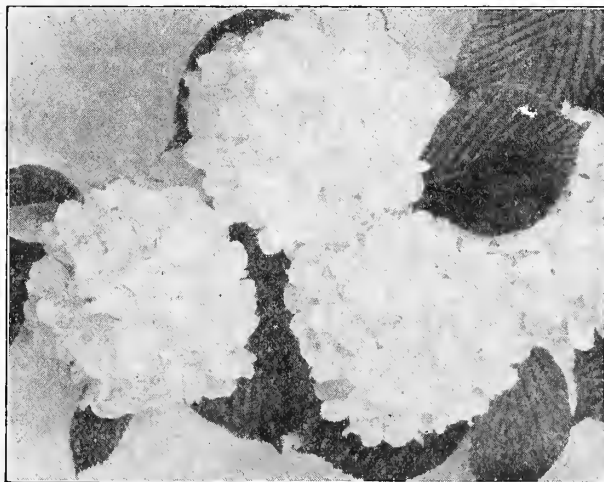
An elegant species of strong, erect-growing shrubs, except the dwarf sorts. Especially prized for the beautiful clusters of blossoms in May.

—PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy and early, large-flowering sort that blossoms in May before the others. Grows six to eight feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—LEMOINEI. Spreading shrub to three feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous and with more showy flowers than some of other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy. Thirty cents each.

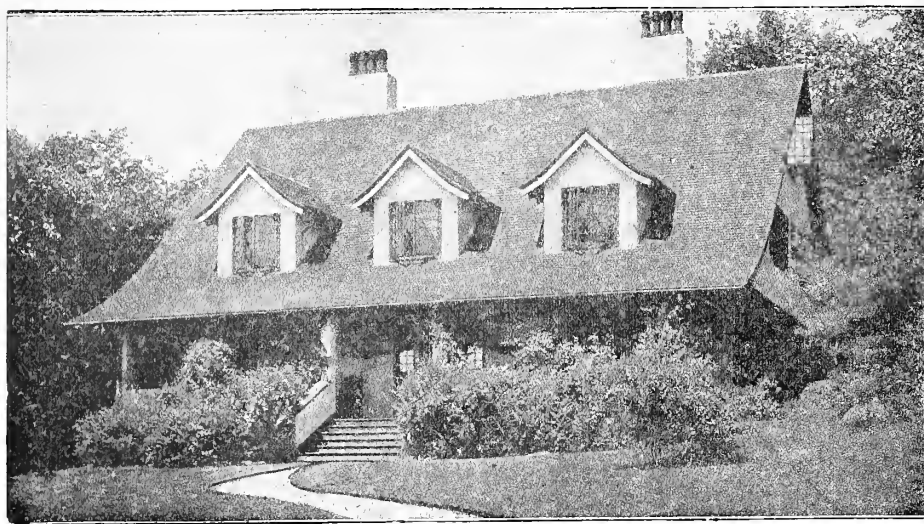
—GRACILIS. A handsome, dwarf, and bushy little shrub with slender, often arching branches. A neat shrub that blooms in May, clothing its branches in pure white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing. Twelve to eighteen inches, thirty cents.

All our shrubs are strong, field-grown, two or more times transplanted. This insures a good root system and success with our shrubs



Snowball

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.



Foundation Planting

Diervilla (Weigelia)

An ornamental and popular class of graceful shrubs. The beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June in such profusion as to almost completely hide the foliage. Very desirable for the border and for grouping. They vary in color from pure white to dark red. The following are all choice varieties.

—**FLORIDA**. This is one of the most cultivated species, very free flowering, rather hardy. Flowers pale or deep rose color. Six feet. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**AMABELIS**. Vigorous growing shrub, with large leaves and flowers, but less free flowering than the type. Flowers from whitish to pale pink or carmine. May and June. **Twenty-five cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**HYBRID CANDIDA**. A very desirable plant for the shrubbery border, with pure white flowers. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**NANA VARIEGATA**. The leaves of this sort are variegated with white; flowers nearly white. Dwarf. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**EVA RATHKE**. Flowers are a deep carmine-red, erect growing. A most profuse bloomer in spring and again in autumn. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

Eleagnus (Silver Thorn)

—**LONGPIPES**. A highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage and reddish-brown branchlets. The flowers are one-half inch long appearing on the lower part of the branches, or on short branchlets; yellowish white, fragrant. The scarlet fruit ripens in June or July, of agreeable, slightly acid flavor. **Thirty cents; four for \$1.00.**

Euonymus (Spindle Tree)

—**AMERICANA (Strawberry Bush)**. An ornamental, upright shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in June, are yellowish or reddish green, followed by pink fruits that are very attractive. **Thirty cents each.**

—**ALATUS (Corky Bark)**. An attractive, ornamental shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in May and June. In autumn the foliage changes to a fine rose color. **Fifty cents each.**

—**EUROPEA**. A large shrub to fifteen feet. Covered in spring with bright yellow leaves, color a beautiful crimson-scarlet in fall; stems almost a dark green. **Thirty-five cents each.**

Exochorda (Pearl Bush)

—**GRANDIFLORA**. Well known garden shrub, not often over six to eight feet high. Open habit and with thin, uninteresting foliage. Individual flowers of no value. When in bloom it is dazzling white. The most brilliant shrub of the season. Thrives in any good garden soil. Hardy. Remarkable for the structure of the fruit, which is composed of five

small, bony carpels, the central axis in a star-like manner. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

—**SUSPENS**A. Highly ornamental, free flowering shrub, growing to eight feet; the branches often drooping on the ground and taking root. They grow in almost any garden soil and are hardy north. The golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. Excellent for margins or groups. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**Var. Fortunei**. Similar to the above, but grows with upright or arching branches. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**VIRDISSIMA**. Shrub to ten feet with erect, green branches. Leaves very dark green, three to six inches long, flowers about one inch long, twisted lobes of bright greenish yellow. Less hardy and graceful than the other species. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

Genista

—**TINCTORIA (Dyer's Greenweed)**. An erect shrub to three feet. It bears golden-yellow blossoms in June and attracts much attention when planted in masses. Good for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting on dry banks. **Twenty-five cents each.**

Halesia (Silver Bell)

—**TETRAPTERA (Snowdrop Tree)**. The common snowdrop tree is a fine, small tree, which is covered with a bewildering, cloudy mass of small, snowy white flowers, resembling that of the dewdrop, borne about the middle of May before the leaves appear. It is adapted to shrubberies and lawns in almost any position, but prefers a somewhat sheltered place and well-drained rich soil. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

Hamamelis (Witch-Hazel)

—**VIRGINIANA**. Hardy ornamental shrub or small tree with deciduous alternate leaves. Petals of flowers bright yellow, appearing from September to November. It thrives best in moist locations. Valuable on account of their blooming at a time when hardly any other shrub outdoors is in flower. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

Hibiscus (Althea)

—**SYRIACUS** (Rose of Sharon). One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting and its bright green leaves and great abundance of variously-colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. The color ranges from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms. The plants we offer are strong, field grown, two and three years old. See Hedge Section for prices on hedge size plants. **Twenty cents each; ten for \$1.50.**

- ARDENS**. Double Violet. Tree form.
- JEANNA d'ARC**. Double white. Tree form.
- RUBIS**. Single red. Tree form.
- SOUV. CHAS. BRETON**. Single violet. Tree form.
- TOTUS ALBUS**. Single white. Tree form.
- AULISSIMA**. Purple. Shrub form.
- BOULE DE FEU**. Double red. Shrub form.
- MONSTROUS**. Double red.
- SOUV. CHAS. BRETON**. Single violet.
- TOTUS ALBA**. Single white. Shrub form.

Honeysuckle (See Lonicera)

Hydrangea

—**ARBORESCENS**. Erect shrub, four to ten feet. Well adapted for shrubberies. They grow best in a rich, porous, and somewhat moist soil and flower very freely in June and July. **Twenty-five cents each; three for \$1.00.**

—**Var. Sterilis** (Hills of Snow). Similar to the preceding. Almost all of the flowers are sterile. A very showy variety, excellent for borders. **Thirty-five cents each; three for \$1.00.**

—**PANICULATA** (Panicked Hydrangea). A vigorous shrub introduced from Japan; bears long, loose panicles of white flowers. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**. This is the best-known form of the hydrangea. A hardy, ornamental shrub to thirty feet with dense, globose head. The large, white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers changing later to purplish. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

—**TREE FORM**. Similar to the above, except that they are trimmed into the form of a tree. **Four feet, sixty-five cents each; four for \$2.50.**

—**BOQUET ROSEA**. Pink and blue. Plants, seventy-five cents each.

Hypericum (St. John's Wort)

—**AUREUM**. A showy shrub, three feet high, of stiff, dense habit, top often globular like a miniature tree, thin, scaling bark. The flowers are a bright yellow during July and August. Adaptable to rocky places, partially shaded, where moisture is retained. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

Itea

—**VIRGINICA** (Virginica Willow). In nature it inhabits low, wet places, but in cultivation will adapt itself to almost any soil. It is not perfectly hardy north, but grows rapidly and endures both sun and shade. Used in the ornamental border, flowers fragrant and white. **Thirty cents.**

Kerria (Globe Flower, Japanese Rose)

—**JAPONICA**. One of the first shrubs brought from Japan. It grows from four to eight feet high and as

broad as high. Very attractive throughout the year; in winter the light green branches, in early June when the yellow flowers appear in great abundance; and again in autumn when the leaves have changed to a clear yellow. Not quite hardy in the northern States. **Eighteen to twenty-four inches, thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**Var. Flora Plena**. Similar to the above, except that it is more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the preceding. The flowers are double. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.** Eighteen to twenty-four inches.

Lespedeza (Desmodium)

—**PENDULIFLORUM** (Trefoil). A very desirable late blooming plant, making a large specimen with age. This is really an herb, throwing up strong, wiry shoots each year from the crown. The stems are reddish brown. The flowers are rose purple, drooping in very numerous, long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicle. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

Ligustrum (Privet)

—**AMURENSE** (Amoor River Privet). Similar in habit to the California Privet, and almost half evergreen. **Fifteen cents each.**

—**VULGARE** (Common Privet). Ornamental shrub with shiny, dark green leaves. Whitish flowers in June and July, and followed later by black berries which usually remain on the branches through the winter. **Twenty cents each; six for \$1.00.**

—**Ibota** (Japan Privet). This is one of the very best of the privets, as it is altogether hardy. It will grow ten feet high or may be kept trimmed to any desired height as a hedge, and is desirable in the shrubby border. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

—**Var. Regelianum** (Regal's Privet). A low, dense shrub with horizontal, spreading branches and usually oblong leaves. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

—**OVALIFOLIUM** (California Privet). A handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit, foliage is dark green and glossy. Excellent for a shrubby border or hedges. **Fifteen cents each.**

See Page 40 for Hedge Plants.

Lilac (See Syringa)

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

—**ALBERTA**. A small shrub with slender branches, rigid and spiny in high altitudes. The rosy pink, fragrant flowers are borne on slender and erect stems. May and June. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**MORROWI**. A very decorative shrub that reaches six feet in height. The beautiful, pure white flowers appear in May or June and are followed by red fruits, which remain until late autumn. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**TARTARICA**. This is one of the old-time favorite shrubs. It attains about ten feet in height and is extremely easy to cultivate. The pink, white, or cream-colored flowers are produced in pairs. The upper lip is deeply divided and spreading. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**TARTARICA Var. Alba**. This is similar to the above, excepting the flowers are pure white and larger. **Thirty-five cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**FRAGRANTISSIMA**. Not quite as hardy as some varieties. It has handsome half-evergreen foliage and blooms very early. Sweet-scented though the flowers are not very showy. **Thirty cents each.**

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

Mock Orange (See Philadelphus)

Philadelphus (Syringa)

—**GRANDIFLORA**. Large, flowering shrub growing to about eight feet, with spreading branches, usually upright and vigorous, flowers slightly fragrant. Rapid grower and most hardy. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**LEMOINEI**. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. The blossoms appear in three- to seven-inch short racemes, very sweet scented. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**CORONARIUS** (Mock Orange). This is not quite as showy as some of the other species and of somewhat stiff habit, but deliciously fragrant. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**Var. Aureus**. Similar to the above variety, except that the foliage is a beautiful golden color. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**Var. Speciosissimus**. Generally a lower shrub than the specie with rather uniform and smaller leaves. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**Var. Grandiflora**. This variety has larger flowers than the specie, mostly two inches across. Fragrant. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Prunus (Almond)

—**AMYGDALUS**, **Var. Plena** (Double Flowering Almond). Pink and white varieties. Hardy as far north as Ontario. Flowers very double and appear in early spring. Twenty cents each.

—**CERASIFERA**, **var. Pissardi** (Purple Leaved Plum). One of the best of all small purple-leaved trees, holding much of its color in the American summers. It seems to be hardy wherever the common plum is. Fifty cents each; three for \$1.50.

—**TRILOBA**. A most desirable bush. Hardy in central New York and Ontario. The flowers are solitary and mostly rose colored; sometimes white, usually double. The fruit small and red. Fifty cents each; three for \$1.25.

Rhamnus (Buckthorn)

—**CATHARTICA**. A hardy ornamental shrub or small tree, growing to about twelve feet in height, and usually thorny. The inconspicuous greenish flowers appear in auxiliary clusters shortly after the leaves and are followed by black berries. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Rhodotyphus

—**KERROIDES**. Sometimes called the White Kerria. A very ornamental, deciduous, much-branched shrub, usually from three to seven feet high. It is very handsome and distinct, and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Has bright green foliage. Made very conspicuous by its white flowers in May or June, and black fruits in the fall. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Rhus (Sumac)

—**AROMATICA** (Fragrant Sumac). A good cover plant for dry, rocky banks. Conspicuous in spring for its yellow flowers that are followed by rather bright fruits. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—**GLABRA**, **var. Lacinata**. This variety with its deeply and finely cut leaves is very handsome, not quite so hardy as some of the other forms and not so tall growing. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.



Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Tree,
Purple Fringe

—**TYPHINA** (Staghorn Sumac). This variety grows in the driest soils and is a very desirable plant on account of its brilliant fall coloring which, in dry locations, begins to show in August. The crimson fruits remain on all winter. Twenty-five cents each; four for \$1.00.

Robina

(Locust Acacia)

—**HISPIDA** (Flowering Locust) This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the last of May and continue for some time. The branches resemble the Moss Rose. Beautiful for

for planting in masses. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Ribes (Currant)

—**AUREUM** (Golden Currant). Most grown for its yellow, fragrant flowers. Fruit dark brown or black. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Sambucus (Elder)

—**CANADENSIS** (Common American Elder). A valuable genus for the shrubbery border. It grows from five to twelve feet high. Its flowers are white in flat cymes; the fruit is black and ripens in August. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—**Var. Aurea**. Same as the above except that the foliage is a beautiful golden color. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**LACINIATA** (Cut-Leaf Elder). This is similar to the first variety except the leaves are variously cut and indented. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Sorbaria

—**SORBIFOLIA**. This is an upright shrub tree to five feet high that closely resembles the spireas. The light green foliage is pinnate and the flowers are white. A most attractive and interesting plant. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**LINDLEYANA**. Closely allied to Lindeleyana Spirea. Well adapted to borders and park planting or on banks of brooks and rivers. Are liable to crowd out other weaker growing plants. The bright green foliage appears very early in the spring. The white panicles of flowers are quite showy. Twenty-five cents each; four for \$1.00.

Stephanandra

—**FLEXUOSA**. This plant is closely allied to the Spirea style of beauty. It grows two to three feet high and has long, terminal branches which are regularly and densely interwoven in a fan-like manner and are very graceful. The snow white flowers which appear in June are small, but so numerous that they become very showy. Especially well adapted to the back of borders. Its foliage during the early spring is tinted

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

red; deep, glossy green during the summer, and in the autumn puts on its usual tints of reddish purple. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Spirea

There is no more dependable shrub than Spirea. Its graceful foliage and growth and the beautiful blossoms are a delight the season through.

A selection of varieties planted in masses or rows will assure continuous bloom to the end of summer. The early fall frosts touch the leaves with scarlet, which harmonizes beautifully with the surrounding colors of the fall plants.

Our stock of Spirea is unusually good this year, and we have anticipated a large sale of this most desirable shrub. Tell us the effect you want to produce and we will advise kinds. Order early so as to be sure of having the first selection.

—**ARGURA**. A very vigorous grower and one of the most free flowering and showy of the early Spireas. Quite hardy. The pure white flowers appear in May. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**BILLARDIA**. A shrub to six feet in height with oblong leaves, usually grayish beneath, at least when young. Flowers are bright pink on five- to eight-inch long, tomentose panicles usually rather narrow and dense. July and August. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**BUMALDA**. A beautiful variety of shrub two feet high, rarely higher, flowers whitish to deep pink, appearing in July and August. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**Var. Anthony Waterer**. A very free-flowering, compact, dwarf shrub, with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs. A very desirable variety that blooms all summer. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**CALLOSA**. Handsome shrub of low growth, with the young unfolding leaves of a pretty purplish color; flowers small, pale to deep pink in July. Twenty-five cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**REEVESIANA**. A very handsome shrub with large, pure white flowers, but only half hardy north. They bloom in May and June and grow to almost four feet. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**PRUNIFOLIA**. A graceful shrub, six feet high with slender, upright branches. The ovate leaves are one to two inches long. Flowers are pure white on slender pedicels in three- to six-flowered umbels. Blooms in May. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**VAN HOUTTEI**. This is one of the most beautiful, or perhaps the most beautiful of the early-blooming Spirea, and is quite hardy. It grows to a height of six feet with arching branches that are completely covered with pure white flowers in May. Very effective when planted as a hedge. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

—**THUNBERGII**. Five feet high. A very graceful shrub, early flowering. The slender arching branches clothed with feathery, bright green foliage, turning in the fall to orange and scarlet. Almost hardy, but tips of branches are sometimes killed by severe cold. The pure white flowers about one-third-inch across, appearing in April or May. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.



View of Dwarf Spireas in our Nurseries

Symphoricarpus

—**RACEMOSUS** (Waxberry). A perfectly hardy shrub from two to three feet high, excellent for massing in the lower parts of a bed or border. They will thrive in almost any garden soil. The rose-colored flowers appear in loose, often-leaf racemes in July and August. The white, waxy-like berries remain on until late in the autumn. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

—**VULGARIS** (Indian Currant, Coral Berry). A rather compact bush valuable because of its abundant and persistent fruit and foliage. Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.

Syringa (Lilac)

The lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental of the flowering shrubs, and no garden or park is complete without a collection of them. Some varieties are very fragrant, while others are scentless. Forty cents each; five for \$1.50.

—**JAPONICA** (Japanese Tree Lilacs). Creamy white.

—**JOSIKAEA**. Single purple.

—**CHAS. DIX**.

—**CAERULEA SUPERBA**. Clear blue.

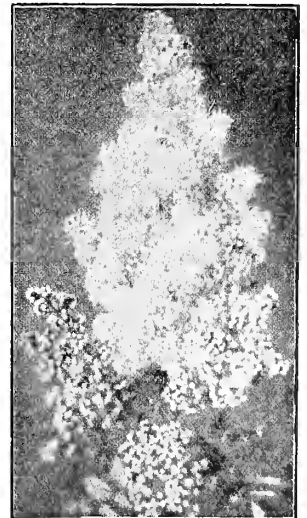
—**GEANT DES BATAILLES**. Single blue.

—**LUDWIG SPAETH**. Blackish Red.

—**MME. LEON SIMON**. Rosy Lilac.

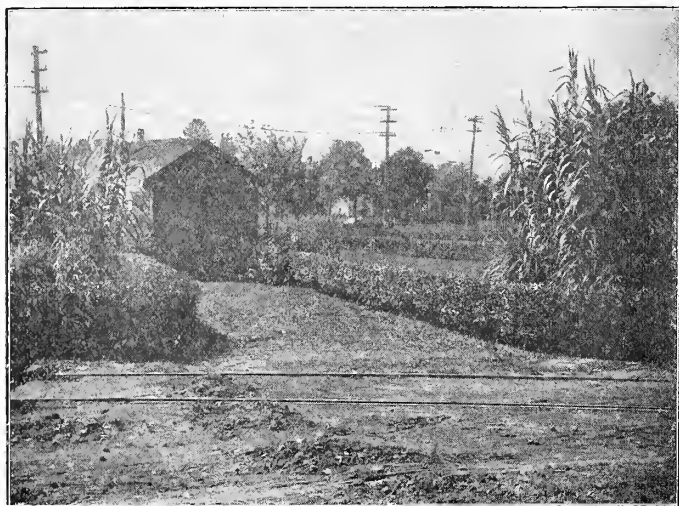
—**MARIE LEGRAYE**. Pure white.

—**MAXIME CORNU**. Double rosy-lilac.



Spirea Billardia

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.



Hedge Planting

Tamarix (Tamarax)

These plants are very beautiful all the year, in winter for their coloring of the bark and in summer for the light green, feathery foliage and large loose panicles of purplish flowers.

—**AFRICANA**. An upright grower to eight feet. Blooms in May. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**HISPIDA**. A graceful shrub with upright branches, flowers pink, appearing in August. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**TETRANDA var. Purpurea**. Similar to the above except that the flowers are of a purplish hue. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

Viburnum (Snowball)

—**DENTATUM (Arrow-wood)**. A gorgeous upright, native shrub, thriving best in moist soil. It is especially

All Shrubs are Well Developed Plants, 2 to 3 Feet High or Better, Except Where Noted.

Hedge Plants

Nothing adds so much beauty to a home as a well-kept hedge, and many home owners are realizing what an improvement a hedge can make to their grounds.

Any of our hedge plants can be trimmed to any shape, square, round, low or high. The cost of planting and the up-keep cost is extremely low. Among the evergreens the American Arborvitae and Norway Spruce are the leaders. They succeed everywhere, are readily transplanted and may be kept any desired size or shape.

California Privet

Among the shrubs for hedges, California Privet takes the place that Osage Orange does amongst the thorny hedges. It is not particular as to soil, grows readily in open places or beneath the shade of trees; is a vigorous grower anywhere; endures the unnatural conditions of the cities. May be pruned back to any desired shape. The more it is cut, the thicker and handsomer it grows.

Our plants are bushy and low-branched—grown especially for hedges.

ally hardy, doing well from New Brunswick to Minnesota. It blooms in May or June, followed by black fruits. **Thirty-five cents each; three for \$1.00.**

—**LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree)**. This is a hardy shrub, especially for dry situations and limestone soil. The large, white flower clusters open in May and June, and are followed by red fruits. The foliage is particularly soft and heavy. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**OPULUS (High Bush Cranberry)**. Handsome native shrub attaining twelve feet, with rather smooth, light gray branches and stems. The pure white flowers appear in May and June, followed by decorative fruits, which begin to color by the end of July and remain on the branches and keep its bright scarlet color until the following spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.**

—**Var. Sterile (Common Snowball. Guelder Rose)**. This is the well-known, common snowball of the old-fashioned gardens. Besides the snow-white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**TOMENTOSUM, var. Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)**. One of the choicest shrubs with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. Foliage is abundant during the summer and fall, and its balls of pure white are borne in greatest profusion. Fine for specimen planting. **Thirty cents each; four for \$1.00.**

—**RHYTIDOPHYLLUM**. Belongs to the Chinese Viburnums and forms a plant of striking appearance, much unlike the ordinary Viburnums. It forms a much-branched shrub five to ten feet high, with leaves six to ten inches long, two to three inches broad, dark green and deeply channeled above with strong veins on the under side. Flowers are white and fruits at first red, turning to jet black as they ripen and stay on the plants in winter. A native of the moist woods of China and little known. **\$1.00 each.**

Weigelia (See Diervilla. Page 36)

Privet, California—	per 100	per 1,000
1 yr. old, 12 to 18 in.	\$2.50	\$20.00
1 yr. old, 18 to 24 in.	2.75	22.00
2 yr. old, 2 to 3 ft.	4.00	35.00
2 yr. old, 3 to 4 ft.	5.50	50.00
Privet, Iboia—		
12 to 18 in.	6.00	
Privet, Amoor River North—		
Hardy 2 ft.	10.00	90.00

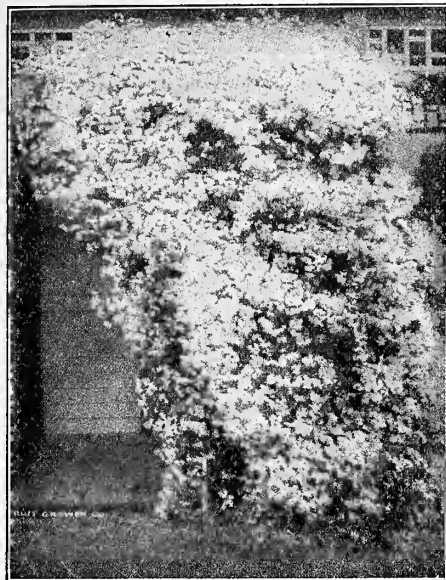
Other Hedge Plants

Althea or Rose of Sharon—	each	per 100	per 1,000
2 to 3 ft.	10c	\$9.00	\$70.00
Berberberry Thunbergii—			
12 to 18 in.	15c	12.50	100.00
Osage Orange—			
No. 1.....			5.00
Arbor Vitae, American—			
18 to 24 in.	20c	16.00	150.00
Spruce, Norway—			
18 to 24 in.	15c	10.00	85.00

Order sheet is page 63 of this catalog. Order NOW!

Hardy Climbing Vines

THE need of vines for home improvement is well known and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.



Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways.

Ampelopsis

—**QUINQUEFOLIA** (Virginia Creeper). This is the commonest of the climbers, and at the same time the most useful and most vigorous grower, doing well in almost any kind of soil. The leaves turn to bright scarlet and purple in the fall. The dark blue berries remain quite late. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

—**VEITCHII** (Boston Ivy). This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of the people than any other. After once established it grows rapidly and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

Akebia

—**QUINATA**. A hardy ornamental vine of graceful appearance, especially desirable for places in which very dense shade is not desired. They require a sunny position and well-drained soil. In Japan the fruit, which is very showy, but with us is rarely produced, is eaten, and the stems are used for wicker work. The foliage is never attacked by insects. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

Aristolochia

—**SIPHON** (Dutchman's Pipe). This is a very vigorous and rapid-growing vine. Bears striking brownish-col-

ored flowers resembling a pipe in shape. Has fine, large, green leaves that gives the plant a tropical appearance. **Fifty cents each.**

Bignonia

—**RADICANS** (Trumpet Creeper). This is a high-climbing shrub, clinging with rootlets. They should be grown on posts, stumps, etc. Strong, rapid growers. **Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.**

Boussingaultia

—**BASELLOIDES** (Maderia Vine. Mignonette Vine). Beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage. The small white flowers are borne in great profusion and are very fragrant. Excellent for summer screens and shade for porches. Succeeds best in a sunny position. **Five for 25 cents; ten for 40 cents; postage paid.**

Celastrus

—**SCANDENS** (False Bitter Sweet). Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by their bright-colored fruit remaining usually throughout the winter. They are valuable for covering trellis-work, trees or rocks and walls. They grow in almost any soil and situation. Fruit about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow with crimson seed. **25 cents each; five for \$1.00.**

Clematis

—**HENRYII**. This is a robust plant, free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September. **Forty-five cents each.**

—**JACKMANII**. One of the best-known of all the clematises. The velvety-purple flowers, when expanded are four to six inches across, very velvety and distinctly veined. **Forty cents each.**

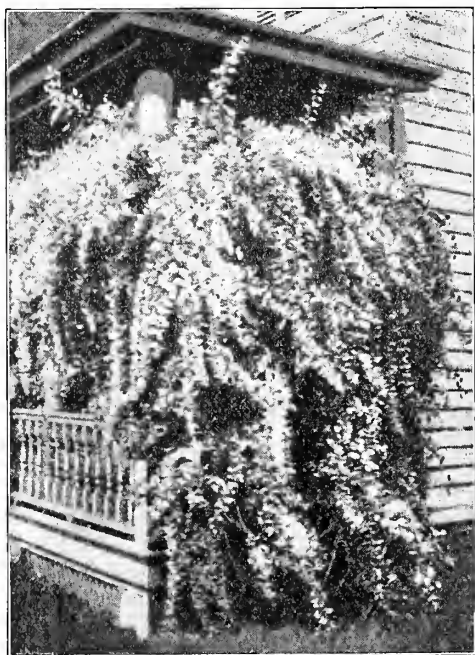
—**MAD. ED. ANDRE**. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory. **Forty cents each.**

—**PANICULATA**. This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers which appear late in the season. **25 cents each; five for \$1.00. Extra large plants.**



Boston Ivy.

These plants are all extra large 2 and 3 years old.



Matrimony Vine

Dioscorea

—**BATATAS (Cinnamon Vine).** This is one of the most popular of ornamental vines. It is absolutely hardy, the tubers remaining in the ground all winter. The vine dies down to the ground every fall, but is of very rapid growth, easily attaining a height of thirty to forty feet in a season. The leaves are triangular, deeply veined and immune from disease. Although the flowers are very small and inconspicuous, they are quite fragrant. Ten cents each; six for fifty cents.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

—**JAPONICA, var. Halliana (Hall's Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle).** Honeysuckles are well adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc., are very ornamental, as the leaves remain on during the winter. The flowers are white, turning to yellow, and are very fragrant. Twenty cents each; six for \$1.00; \$10.00 per 100.

Lycium (Matrimony Vine)

—**Chinensis.** A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, fast-growing vine. Especially attractive in the fall, when the long, slender branches are loaded with bright red fruits, which contrast well with the foliage. The leaves remain fresh and unchanged in color until they droop after severe frost. Well adapted for covering walls, fences, etc., but are probably most beautiful when the branches are pendant from rocks or the tops of walls. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

Trumpet Creeper (See Bignonia Vine)

Pueraria

—**HIRSUTA (Kudzu Vine).** A hardy vine with large, tuberous, starchy roots, making a most remarkable, vigorous growth of slender, hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, but the margins are entire. From a well-established root, vines will grow forty to sixty feet in a season, producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North the vine dies to the ground during the winter. Twenty cents each; six for \$1.00.

Wistaria

—**CHINENSIS (Chinese Wistaria).** This is one of the best and commonest of hardy climbers. It has pale green pinnate leaves and bears profusely dense, drooping clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms in May and usually gives a smaller crop of blooms in August or September. They will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep, rich earth. Twenty-five cents each.

These plants are all extra large 2 and 3 years old.

The Unique Hedge Trimmer

WILL TRIM YOUR HEDGES FOUR TIMES QUICKER THAN THE OLD WAY.

JUST TRY THEM.

Will cut a thirteen-inch swath; easy to operate. Nothing better for hedges that are frequently trimmed.

GUARANTEED.

If tool is not satisfactory after one week's trial, return them, and we will refund the money,

Price, \$5.00. All orders can be filled promptly, as we have a supply of these on hand.





Roses

THERE is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never was there ever such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. It is also bred for healthy hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result, there are some wonderfully beautiful productions both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red, and yellow.

The ideal location for a rose garden is an airy, but sheltered spot, sheltered especially from the chilling winds of winter, but exposed all day, if possible, to the sun. A southern exposure is best.

When roses are received, if they seem to be at all dry, soak them in water, being careful at all times not to allow the roots to be exposed to the air. The roses root deeply, therefore the bed should be thoroughly

prepared and dug up to a depth of at least two feet.

The roses which we offer below are all good, standard varieties, well suited to the home garden and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Field-grown roses are those that have been propagated in the field and grown from two to three years in the open, and are considered more reliable for outdoor planting. To insure success with the roses, follow instructions for making the rose bed, given on page twenty-one of our booklet, "What, Where, When, and How to Plant," which will be sent free with all orders upon request.

The following are the hardest and most persistent bloomers. We recommend them especially for garden culture. They constitute a very important group and embrace a number of varieties. They cover the whole scope in color, size, and texture. They are the roses for the amateur as well as for the professional grower.

Good, big, field-grown plants, two and three years old, 35 cents; \$1.50 per 5; \$20.00 per 100.

Use Page 63 to Make Up Your Order.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A well-known variety. Too famous the world over to need a description.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. This rose is sometimes called the red F. K. Druschki. Large size, glowing crimson.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. This is a beautiful rose, very large, deep flesh color, fine.

COQUETTE DE ALPS. A beautiful white rose, tinged with pink. A free bloomer; very fine.

CLIO. One of the very best. Large, fine, beautiful flesh color, shading to rose in the center. Very vigorous.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The bloom of this rose is perfect in form, on fine long stems and one of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general appearance.

FISHER HOLMES. Crimson scarlet shaded deeper; large, full, and perfect; very beautiful.

J. B. CLARK. Color is unique among roses, being deep scarlet shaded blackish-crimson with rich bloom like a plum.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose, reverse of petals pale lilac; large, double; free bloomer.

MAD. CHAS. WOOD. Bright cherry-red; free bloomer; good garden rose.

MARGARET DICKSON. A white rose, with a rosy flesh-colored center that gives a beautiful daintiness to the flower. The blooms are full and solid with curled, shell-shaped petals. The buds and half-opened flowers are very attractive. The growth is strong and vigorous.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are large and perfect form, on good length stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color, bright cherry red, changing to carmine.

MRS. JOHN LAING. A soft, pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant, and a very free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large and full, bright, rosy pink. A profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. A rich, soft pink rose with deep flesh-colored center; large, full, and sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June till frost, on thornless stems, with immense, cup-shaped flowers four to six inches across. Color a bright pink.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. A prolific bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are good size and fine form, with well-shaped petals; color cherry red.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Thirty-five cents each; 5 for \$1.50.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. This, the reddest of all red roses, is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson as the flowers mature. Is of good size, very fragrant, a profuse bloomer; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being of a bronzy plum color.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Among the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas. It is a pale primrose color. The buds increase in grace and beauty as they unfold. A very good bloomer. Especially valuable for cutting on account of the length of its stems.

KILLARNEY. This plant produces flesh-colored flowers, beautifully suffused with pink, which have an exceedingly pleasant fragrance. It blossoms very freely with large, deep buds. It possesses a remarkable degree of hardiness, withstanding the severe winters as far north as the lakes. The blossoms have good length stems for cutting.

Rambling and Climbing Roses

The grace and airiness of the Climbing Roses will appeal to all lovers of roses. The flowers are just as dainty and sometimes more graceful than the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Good, big, two-year-old plants, field-grown, thirty-five cents each; seventy-five cents for three; \$17.00 for 100, except where noted.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. This rose is a seedling of the American Beauty and most undoubtedly has a great future. Possesses same color, size, and fragrance as parent plant, with the advantage of climbing habit, good foliage, and better blooming qualities. Fifty cents each; large field-grown plants.

BALTIMORE BELLE. A perfectly hardy rose, with flowers very durable, bluish white. Beautiful.

EXCELSA. This is a very desirable rose of the Rambler type, with glossy foliage not unlike the Crimson Rambler. It does not mildew or blight and has all the good qualities that have made the old Crimson Rambler popular. It is a hardy, strong-growing pillar rose of crimson scarlet. Forty cents each; large, field-grown plants.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The best-known and most popular of the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes a growth of from fifteen to twenty feet in a season. Flowers are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty perfectly formed roses of a bright, glowing crimson. When in full bloom, the vine appears to be a perfect mass of rich, red flowers. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is one of the new roses of the Rambler type. Has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. The foliage is a beautiful dark green and very waxy. The flowers are borne in large clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler, and are a beautiful shade of pink. A very valuable climbing rose.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except that it shows ever-blooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with large clusters of flowers.

LADY GAY. Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink, shading to almost pure white when the flower is matured. Borne in large clusters and very double.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. One of the standard climbing roses, always popular and a good grower. The blooms appear in clusters and are a bright rosy red.

EMPERESS OF CHINA. One of the popular climbing roses. Flowers of bright pink.

SEVEN SISTERS. Very desirable, free bloomer, beautiful flowers of pink, shading to white in clusters.

TENNESSEE BELLE. This plant is of good growth and hardy. After two years, the blossoms of this rose come in clusters with great profusion, forming masses of bright rosy blush, that make it a great favorite among all rose lovers. Twenty-five cents each; five for \$1.00.

VEILCHENBLAU (Blue Rambler). This new rose has been introduced recently from Holland. It is a vigorous plant. Has a beautiful bright green color. It is of the Rambler type and the blossoms are borne in huge clusters. When they first open the calyx are brilliant crimson, changing shortly to a shade of blue, closely approaching, or as the German calls it, violet blue. Thirty-five cents each; five for \$1.50.

WHITE RAMBLER. These roses are pure white and borne in the greatest profusion; very fragrant.

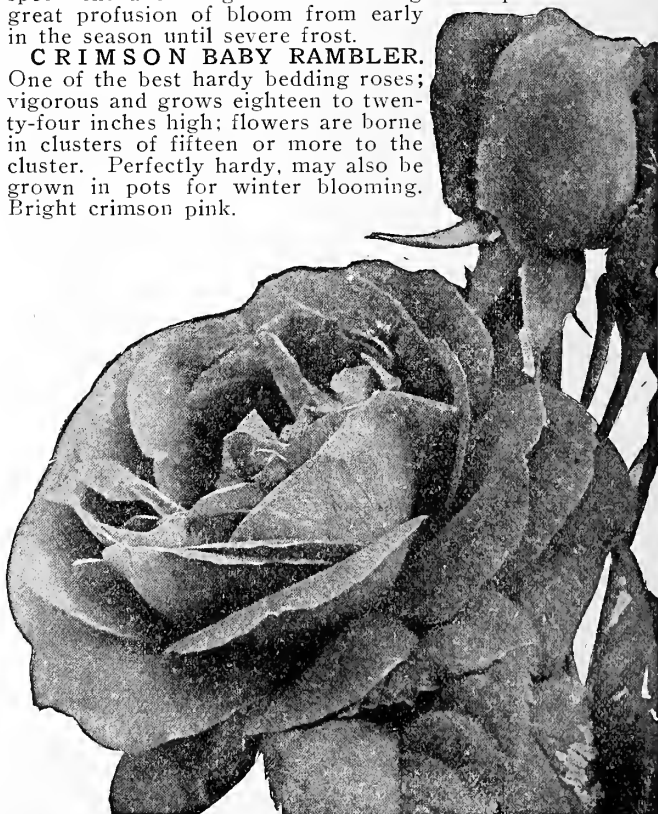
YELLOW RAMBLER. Clusters of light yellow flowers.

Baby Rambler Roses

Large plants, thirty-five cents each; five for \$1.50.

This type of rose is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about eighteen inches high and produce a great profusion of bloom from early in the season until severe frost.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grows eighteen to twenty-four inches high; flowers are borne in clusters of fifteen or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, may also be grown in pots for winter blooming. Bright crimson pink.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Moss Roses

Large, field-grown plants, thirty-five cents each; five for \$1.50. Big value for your money.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

HENRY MARTIN. Medium size, flowers large and rosy red, well mossed and fragrant.

SALET. A bright, light red, light and full. It sometimes blooms in the fall.

WHITE BATH. Continues blooming throughout the whole season. Good-sized blooms.

Roses of Various Types

Thirty-five cents each; five for \$1.50. Field-grown plants.

Under this class of roses are grouped various types that are full of interest, and are sure to occupy a special place in all landscape work. These roses are for the most part, roses of nature—the kinds that grow wild in some sections of the country and have been brought into cultivation. The leaves and flowers both show nature's handiwork to perfection. The leaves are beautiful in shape and markings and free from disease and insects.

HARRISON'S YELLOW. This is the "Yellow Rose" of the old-time gardens. The semi-double flowers are bright golden, of medium size, and pleasantly fragrant. Blossoms freely in June.

PERSIAN YELLOW. This is another old-time favorite, widely known. The flowers of deep golden yellow, are decidedly fragrant, and the leaves themselves partake of the fragrance of the sweetbriar.

WICHURAIANA OR MEMORIAL ROSE. This creeps beautifully over the surface, forming a perfect mat of shiny dark green foliage. Flowers are pure white and borne in clusters.

ROSA RUGOSA. A valuable, perfectly hardy type, much used in landscape work; the heavy wood and shrubby formation adapting it to hedges and hardy borders. The foliage is lustrous dark green, borne in varying sizes and are succeeded by persistent fruits which remain on most of the winter.

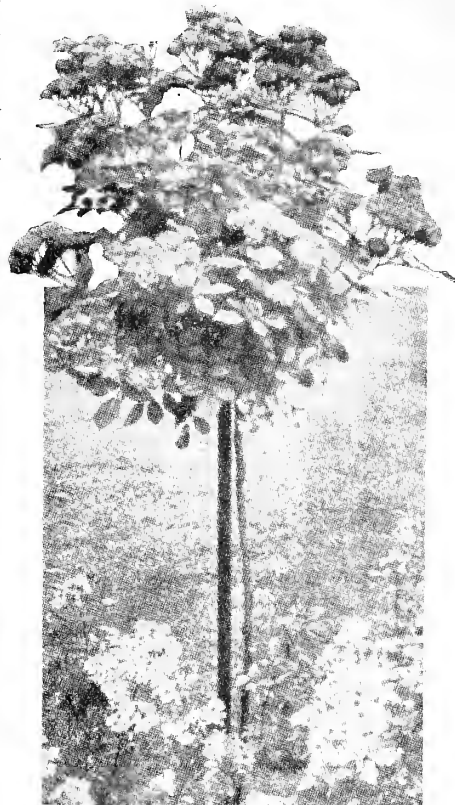
ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA. Single flowers, rosy crimson.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. Single flowers, pure white.

SWEETBRIAR ROSE. These roses are very interesting and desirable for hedges. Flowers are single, exquisite, pink-colored, and borne in great profusion. The foliage is free from attack by insects and very attractive for its characteristic beauty and delightful fragrance.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. The flowers of this type are produced in large corymbs and continue over a comparatively long time. This group is particularly well adapted to the wild garden.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. These roses are very similar to the Sweetbriar type, but are very greatly improved. They are particularly well adapted to be used in the shrubbery border, the flowers being followed by fruit that remains on for a long time.



Tree Rose

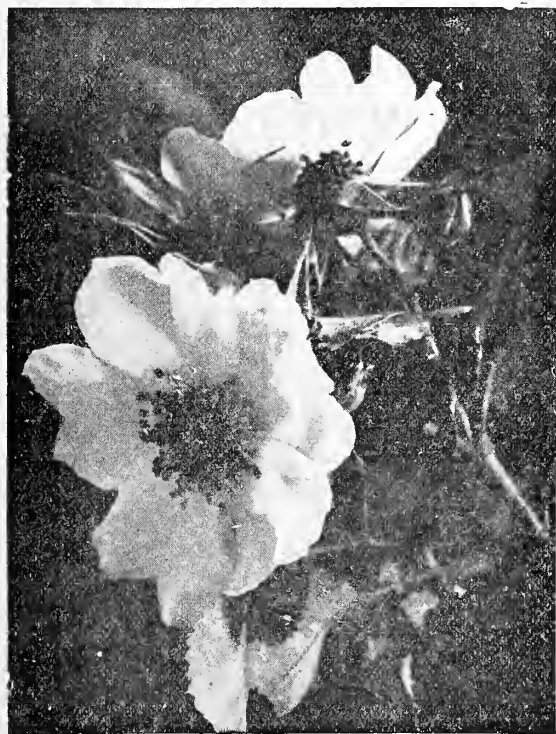
Tree roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four to five feet high, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty. Handsome plants for the rose border.

Tree Roses

Large trees, four to five feet, seventy-five cents; three for \$2.00.

The tree roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four to five feet high, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty. Handsome plants for the rose border.

We have a good assortment of these plants that are grafted with Hybrid Perpetuals, and the various colors, also the Crimson Baby Rambler. These are all good, strong plants that should produce an abundance of bloom the coming season.



Rosa Rugosa



Hardy Perennials

SOME of these members of the floral kingdom should be found in every flower garden, and many times they add a grace to the shrubbery border that can be obtained in no other way.

By a careful choice of varieties, a succession of bloom may be had from early spring until late frost in the fall. They will also furnish cut flowers throughout the entire season.

Planted in the shrubbery border or in beds alone, if judiciously arranged, they will afford greater satisfac-

tion at much less cost than can be obtained by plants procured from the greenhouse that have to be replaced annually.

A perennial bed, to give satisfaction, should be carefully prepared, as it is to remain for a number of years. Many of the plants are shallow-rooted and so the bed cannot be cultivated very much. A good mulch in the fall is always beneficial.

The varieties we offer are all choice specimens and will be much prized for their individual charms.

Achillea (Milfoile, Yarrow)

Hardy, herbaceous perennial for alpine and border effects.

—**MILLEFOLIUM CERISE ROSEUM**. Beautiful cut-leaved foliage. Flowers deep rose colored and good for cutting. Eighteen inches. April to October.

—**BOULE DE NEIGE** (Ball of Snow). Improved Pearl, larger flowers than above variety. Blooms all summer. Slightly more dwarf. Eighteen inches.

Agrostemma (Rose Campion)

Erect growing plants with silver foliage, showy flowers.

—**ALBA**. Flowers pure white, silvery leaves. July.

Anchusa (Sea Bugloss)

Pretty hardy perennial of easy cultivation; prefers a sunny position.

—**Italica Dropmore Variety**. Gentian-blue flowers that make one of the most desirable of all perennials. Three to four feet.

Anemone (Windflower)

One of the most gorgeous of the hardy perennials, as well as one of the most desirable and useful.

—**WHIRLWIND**. Bears large, showy white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark-green leafy branches. Fall.

Anthemiss (Chamomile)

Heavy scented, continuous bloomer, succeeds in poor soil.

—**TINCTORIA KELWAYII** (Golden Marguerite). Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. Three feet. June to September.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Much-prized flower from our grandmother's gardens. The beautiful, long-spurred flowers are borne on thread-like stems well above the bright green divided foliage. Equally at home in sunny or shady locations. Valuable for cut flowers.

PRICES: All varieties of Perennials, except those noted otherwise, are 10c each; 12 for \$1; \$7.50 for 100. You may order fifty at the one hundred rate, except where noted. Extremely low prices for sturdy, field-grown plants.



Poppy Mallow



Lupinus



Coccinea



Lilac



Canterbury Bell



—**CANADENSIS** (Common American Columbine). Pretty scarlet flowers, mixed with yellow; long, straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. One and one-half feet. April to June.

—**CHRYSANTHA** (Yellow-flowered Columbine). One of the finest of all the hardy perennials. Flowers primrose yellow, long spurs. Three to four feet. April to September.

—**Fl. pl.** Double variety of the above.

—**COERULEA** (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Flowers intense blue, spur very slender, green tip. Twelve to eighteen inches.

—**Hybrids.** Large flowers, mixed colors. Two feet.

—**VULGARIS ALBA PLENA.** Double white.

—**ALBA PLENA.** Single mixed. All colors.

—**ENGLISH LONG SPUR.** Beautiful and curious variety of colors.

—**BARR'S SCARLET.** Beautiful scarlet hybrids.

Arabis (Rock Cress. Wall Cress.)

Small trailing perennial, grown mostly in rock work and the Alpine garden.

—**ALPINA COMPACTA.** Pure white flowers in dense masses. Six to nine inches. April to May.

Artemisia (Wormwood)

Aromatic herb useful in the borders for foliage effects.

—**ABSINTHIUM.** A wide-spreading, almost shrubby plant. Very ornamental and aromatic. Two to four feet.

Arundo (Reed)

Tall, leafy perennial grass resembling the bamboo. Five to fifteen feet. Twenty-five cents each; 5 for \$1.

—**DONAX** (Giant Reed). Useful for lawn decoration and to produce tropical effects.

—**VARIEGATED.** Much more dwarf than the former variety and less hardy. Variegated foliage.

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Baptista (False Indigo)

Free growing perennial, preferring a sunny location.

—**AUSTRALIA.** A stocky perennial. Two to three feet high. Ornamental foliage. Flowers deep blue and pea-shaped.

Belemcanda (Blackberry Lily)

An old garden favorite with orange and red spotted flowers.

—**CHINENSIS.** Prefers a sunny location. Two to three feet. Midsummer.

Bocconia (Plume Poppy)

Handsome, hardy perennial with stately habit and finely-cut foliage. Especially recommended to grow in an angle of two walls.

—**CORDATA.** Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles. Five to eight feet. May to August.

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

Very desirable perennial, furnishes the garden with a sea of bloom during the last of summer and fall.

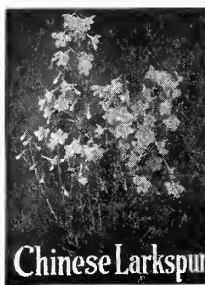
—**ASTEROIDES.** Flower head pure white. Flowers starry. Five to six feet. August.

—**LATISQUAMA.** Flowers large, of a pink or lavender shade. Four to six feet.

Callirhoe (Poppy Mallow)

Handsome trailing rock or border plant, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer. Prefers a sunny location.

—**INVOLUCRATA.** Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and cut foliage. Six to ten inches.

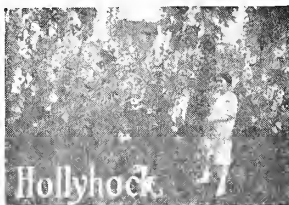




Rocky Mountain Sage



False Dragon Head



Hollyhock



Sedum



Golden Glow

Campanula (Bell Flower)

A most important class of hardy plants of easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions.

—**MEDIUM** (Canterbury Bells). Very handsome, large numerous bells and panicles. Single and double forms in white, rose, and blue.

—**CARPATICA** (Carpathian Harebell). Compact tufts, flowers blue, held erect on wiry stems. Nine inches. June to September.

—**ALBA**. Pure white flowered form of the above. Nine inches. June to September.

Cassia (Senna)

The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. Attractive for finely-cut foliage and showy, curious flowers.

—**MARILANDICA** (Wild Senna). Large panicles of yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Three to four feet. August to October.

Cerastium (Snow in Summer)

Decumbent perennial with striking silvery foliage. Valuable in rockeries or in borders.

—**TOMENTOSUM**. Low creeping evergreen species, flowers white. Six inches. May and June.

Chrysanthemum (Hardy varieties)

Well-known perennials, esteemed for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value in late fall.

—**MAXIMUM TRIUMPH**. Large white single. Good for cutting. Two feet. June to October.

—**ALASKA**. A splendid form of the Shasta Daisy. The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers white, four and five inches across. Very free flowering; small, yellow discs. Good for cut flowers.

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley)

A dainty, much-prized plant with delicate, sweet-scented flowers.

—**MAJALIS**. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped. Raceme graceful and arching. Six inches. May.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)

Valuable border plant, because of their profusion of showy, yellow flowers. Much prized for cutting.

—**LANCEOLATA**. Flowers golden yellow, hardy and of the easiest culture. One to two feet. June to September.

Desmodium (Tick Trefoil)

A strong perennial of tall, graceful habit, adding beauty to the border.

—**PENDULIFLORUM**. Flowers rosy purple on long, drooping racemes. Useful in wild planting. Four to six feet. Fall.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

Another old-time favorite of the easiest culture. Hardy and prefers sunny, well-drained places. Spikes are superb for cutting.

—**CASHMERIANUM**. Very distinct dark blue and purple type. Twelve to eighteen inches. July.

—**BELLADONNA**. A sky-blue variety; one foot. June to October.

—**HYBRID MIXED**. These plants were grown from seed collected from main sorts, and will show some surprising new colors.

Dianthus (Hardy Pink)

—**BARBATUS** (Sweet William). No old-fashioned border is complete without this sweet-smelling, showy flower.

—**HOLBORN GLORY**. Various colors, finest strain.

—**NEWPORT PINK**. Salmony rose color. Eighteen inches. June and August.

—**PLUMARIUS** (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks). General favorite, bearing sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer. Excellent for cut flowers. One foot in height.

—**Fl. pl.** Double and single varieties in beautiful colors.

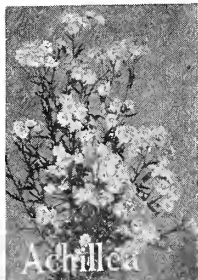
PRICES: All varieties of Perennials, except those noted otherwise, are 10c each; 12 for \$1; \$7.50 for 100. You may order fifty at the one hundred rate, except where noted. Extremely low prices for sturdy, field-grown plants.



Buddleia



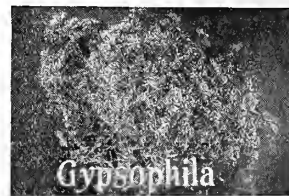
Giant Cone Flower



Achillea



Lobelia



Gypsophila



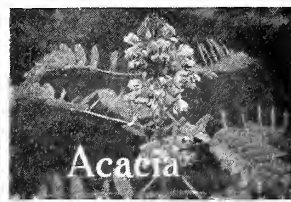
Silfesta Daisy



Coreopsis Lanceolata



Sweet William



Acacia

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)

Charming hardy perennial with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure.

—**SPECTABILIS**. An old garden favorite that is again coming to the front. Flowers purple and red. Three feet. May and June. 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

Dictamus (Gas Plant. Burning Bush)

An ornamental plant of easy culture, valuable for cutting.

—**FRAXINELLA**. Racemes of curious red flowers, with a peculiar color. Worthy of much attention. Two feet.

—**ALBUS**. Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet-scented flowers. Valuable for cutting. Two feet.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

—**GRANDIFLORA**. A variety of the old-fashioned Foxgloves, but of more robust habit, larger flowers and longer racemes. The flowers, which are spotted, come in shades of rose and white and are borne in spikes two to three feet high. Separate colors, rose, white, purple, and Vaughn's.

Erianthus (False Pampas Grass)

Tall, reed-like perennial, excellent for screens and is one of the best grasses for the Northern States.

—**RAVENNA**. The best substitute for Pampas Grass. Four to seven feet.

Eulalia (Ornamental Grasses)

Tall perennial grasses, allied to the sugar cane. They are remarkably hardy and excellent for bedding.

—**ZEBRINA**. The rather broad green leaves are banded with white. Four to five feet.

Eupatorium (Perennial Atragum)

Ornamental, tall-growing perennial for the border.

—**AGERATOIDES (White Snake Root)**. Numerous compound heads of pure white flowers, useful for cutting. Three feet. August and September.

—**FRAZERI**. More dwarf than the above. Dense heads of pure white.

Ferns (Hardy)

—**FERNs**. Hardy. In a variety of forms and foliage to suit any location. Ferns are usually admired and can be planted to beautify shady and unsightly corners.

PRICES: All varieties of Perennials, except those noted otherwise, are 10c each; 12 for \$1; \$7.50 for 100. You may order fifty at the one hundred rate, except where noted. Extremely low prices for sturdy, field-grown plants.

Funkia (Plantain or Day Lily)

The dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks. Delight in moist, shady situations. The large-leaved varieties are excellent for water-side planting.

—**SUBCORDATA**. Similar to the above, dark green foliage. Lilac blue flowers.

—**LANCIFOLIA**. Narrow foliage and lilac flowers.

—**ALBO MARGINATA**. Flowers white with lavender tinge. Quite large. Leaves large and lined with white along the edge.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

Probably one of the most universal flowers planted among the hardy perennials. They are conspicuous for their profusion of bloom.

—**GRANDIFLORA**. Flowers intense, blood crimson, margined with golden yellow. Eighteen to twenty-four inches.

Galtonia (Summer Hyacinth)

One of the few summer flowering bulbs that are practically hardy. However, where the winters are severe, some winter protection is necessary.

—**CANDICAN**. White, bell-shaped flowers, borne on stems about two feet high. July to September.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

A perennial of easiest culture, desirable for massing.

—**PANICULATA**. Rough, narrow leaves, very minute white flowers. Graceful. Two to three feet. June.

Helenium (Sneezeweed)

—**AUTUMNALE**. Very showy. The flowers are lemon yellow, to rich orange, borne on stems two to six feet high. July to October.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

The Sunflower is of the easiest culture and adapted to most any garden soil. They are seen to advantage when planted in masses, rather than in solitary specimens.

Hesperis (Rocket, Dame's Violet)

These stock-like flowers have long been cultivated in cottage gardens for their fragrance and charm. Among the best hardy plants, being very productive of bloom and useful for cutting.



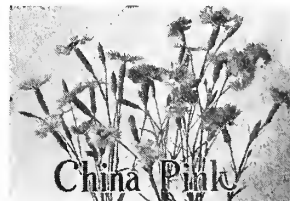
Campanula Harebell



Forget-me-not



Hardy Sweet Pea



China Pink



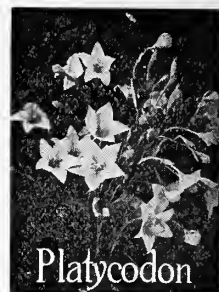
Iris



Hardy Pansy



Japan Iris



Platycodon

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

One of the finest plants introduced into this country from Europe. Remarkably free from enemies and needs no protection of any kind, even in the severest winters.

—**FLAVA (Lemon Lily)**. Beautiful shade of lemon yellow lily-shaped flowers. May and June.

—**THUNBERGII**. Similar to the above, except it flowers in July and August.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

—**MOSCHENTOS (Swamp Rose Mallow)**. Large, pink flowers. Grows four to five feet high and blooms in August and September. One of the most gorgeous perennials.

—**CRIMSON EYE**. Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson.

—**MEEHANI (Mallow Marvels)**. Popular improved variety. Flowers extremely large, deepest shades of red. Very showy.

Hollyhocks (Althea Rosea)

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, of strong, vigorous growth. Elegant flowers of the most lovely shades and colors. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner. The plants offered are in double and single varieties.

Iris (Flag)

Flowers are large and handsome, exhibiting every diversity of color and beautiful shades. The flowers are borne on large, stout, erect stocks. May and June.

—**GERMAN**. Mixed colors, including many different shades.

—**KAEMPFERI**. These magnificent flowers are among the most beautiful gifts that Japan has brought to the West. The large, flat blooms are borne on tall, strong stems two to three feet high. If given moist location they will grow to perfection. June and August. Many beautiful shades and colors are included in these.

Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea)

The perennial pea is very hardy and easily cultivated. Thrives almost anywhere. Flowers are clustered and borne in great profusion and sweet smelling.

Liatris (Blazing Star. Kansas Gay Feather)

Liatris produces its flowers on wand-like racemes in late summer and autumn. They thrive on poor soil and are effective and charming plants in the border.

—**PYCNOSTACHYA (Kansas Gay Feather)**. Flower heads pale purple in dense, cylindrical spike. One of the choicest species. Three to five feet.

Linum (Flax)

Erect-growing plant with showy flowers opening in the morning. The continuity of bloom makes it very desirable.

—**PERENNE**. Flowers rather small in great profusion; azure blue.

Lychnis (Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin)

This genus includes some of the best-known and loved of the old-fashioned flowers. They are of easy culture and most pleasing habit.

—**CHALCEDONICA (Maltese Cross)**. Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers. Very desirable. Two to three feet.

Monarda

(Horse Mint. Bergamont, Oswego Tea)

Striking border plant with handsome flowers and aromatic foliage. Do well in any situation, but prefer moist places.

—**DIDYMA HYBRID**. Flowers of rose color. Eighteen inches. July to September.

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Mourning Bride



Larkspur



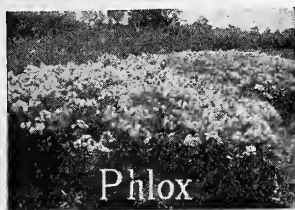
Plantain or Day Lily



Sage



Pearl



Phlox



Stokes' Aster



Sea Lavender



Columbine

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)

Well-known sentimental flower, growing in any situation. Suitable as rockery plants or edging to flower borders.

—**PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS.** Blue with yellow throat. Nine inches.

—**ALPESTRIS.** More dwarf than the preceding.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Showy and very beautiful plants for borders, beds, rockwork, etc.

—**FRUTICOSA YOUNGII.** Prized for its stocky growth and continuous bloom of bright lemon-yellow flowers on bold heads. Two feet.

Penstemon (Beard Tongue)

Few plants are so beautiful as the Penstemons, or produce so brilliant an effect. They are graceful and thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

—**BARBATUS TORREYI.** Flowers deep scarlet red in spikes. Excellent. Three feet.

Peonies

The ancestry of the peony is lost in the misty past. The Greeks believed it was of divine origin, and that Paeona used the plant to cure Pleno, hence its name.

The "flaunting Peony" is a very good garden flower, being subject to no blights or fungi; is seldom diseased or runs out, or is winter killed; blooms punctually and in almost any soil, although it does best in a deep, rich loam that is kept light and free from weeds. Do not be disappointed if the blooms the first year after planting are not up to the expectation. Many of the finest double varieties will bloom single or semi-double the first year, and will not always attain full perfection until the third year after transplanting. The following varieties are all choice sorts.

Red, White, Pink. Twenty-five cents each; \$2.40 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. Good-sized clumps.

Phlox (Perennial Phlox)

The neat habit, bright-colored profusion of bloom and ease of culture, make the Phlox a great favorite among flower lovers. They set the garden aglow with pure colors from snow-white through all the shades of pink, red, and lavender. The Phlox require rather rich, moist soil if they are to be grown to perfection. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention.

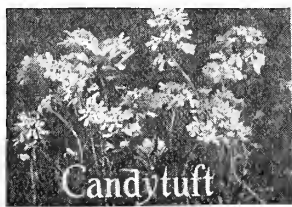
PRICES: All varieties of Perennials, except those noted otherwise, are 10c each; 12 for \$1; \$7.50 for 100. You may order fifty at the one hundred rate, except where noted. Extremely low prices for sturdy, field-grown plants.



Hardy Gloxinia



Turtle Head



Candytuft



Butterfly Weed

—**THE PEARL.** Late blooming, pure white.

—**ATHIS.** Light salmon pink. Tallest of all.

—**PANTHENON.** Rose salmon. Very large.

—**P. G. VAN LASSBURG.** Purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. Two to six inches.

—**PEACH BLOSSOM.** Peach-blossom pink.

—**SUBLATA.** Moss or ground pink. Much-prized old garden plant, useful for coloring where it is desired to cover the ground with a mat. Blooms profusely in spring.

Platycodon (Chinese Bellflower)

—**GRANDIFLORA.** A valuable perennial forming a dense branching bush of upright habit. One to two feet, with neat foliage. Blooms from July until frost. Large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers.

—**Var. Album.** Same as above except the flowers are white.

Plumbago (Leadwort)

A pretty dwarf perennial, creeping habit and blooms all summer. Desirable for rock garden.

—**LARPENTAE (Cape Leadworth).** Deep violet blue flowers. Four to six inches.

Polygonum (Giant Weed)

Strong-growing perennials, excellent for growing where rank growth is desired and where nothing else will thrive.

—**SIEBOLDI.** An effective plant of bold mass effects. Perfectly hardy in the Northern States. Produces a cloud of bloom.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil. Five-Finger)

The Potentillas have all good qualities of a good water plant. Handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They bloom from spring until autumn, but most profusely in June and July.

—**FORMOSA.** A fine species, rich cherry-red shaded with carmine. One of the best. Single.

—**HYBRID.** Beautiful strain of single flowers.

Pyrethrum (Persian Daisy)

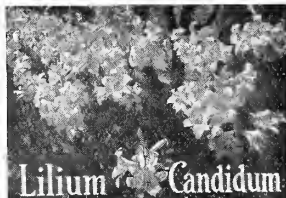
The pretty, fern-like foliage in the spring, followed by a profusion of handsome blooms in summer, makes this plant very desirable. Unequaled as cut flowers. Hardy under any condition.

—**SELAGINOIDES.** Beautiful variety with golden, moss-like foliage.

—**AUREUM (Golden Feather).** Yellow foliage.



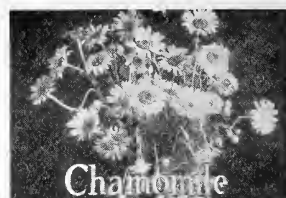
Flax



Lilium Candidum



Polygonum



Chamomile

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

One of the most attractive of the autumn flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing. Valued for cutting.

—**FULGIDA**. Brilliant orange yellow flowers with dark purple disc, produced in masses on much-branched stem. One to three feet.

—**LANCINIATA** (Golden Glow). One of the finest of all perennials. Strong, vigorous growing; produces double, golden flowers in great profusion.

—**PURPUREA** (Giant Purple Cone Flower). Fine, showy, strong-growing variety, with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and cone-shaped disc.

Salvia (Sage)

Perennials with strikingly orchid-like bloom that makes them welcome in the herbaceous border.

—**AZUREA** (Rocky Mountain Sage). Sky-blue flowers in great profusion. Six feet. August and September.

Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower)

Handsome border plant which, in a moderately good garden soil, produces a succession of flowers from June until frost. Serviceable for cutting.

—**JAPONICA**. A handsome Japanese species with clear blue flowers, two to three inches across. Three feet.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

A charming group of plants. Lots of them are dwarf evergreen perennials, with brilliantly-colored flowers that make them especially desirable for rock gardens or in the crevices of old walls. Easily cultivated.

—**SPECTABLE** (Snow Sedum). Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes. Rose color to purple flowers. Eighteen inches to two feet. September to October.

—**ATROPURPUREA BRILLIANT**. Foliage of a dark, coppery-purple shade. Flowers red. One foot. September and October.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)

Showy flowered plants for the general border of the easiest possible culture, with unique appearance. The

fiery red of the drooping flowers, one hundred on a spike, is a memorable sight. They require protection during the winter.

—**PFITZERII** (Everblooming Flame Flower). Best variety, flowers of rich orange-scarlet.

—**UVARIA**. Old-fashioned variety with rich, crimson flowers, shading to yellow.

—**HYBRID**. These plants are grown from specially gathered seed and will produce some fine flowers.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

—**SEMPERVIRENS**. One of the best hardy plants for edging. Pure white flowers. May and July. Six inches.

Incarvillea

(Hardy Gloxinia. Trumpet Flower)

New, hardy plant, producing large, trumpet-shaped, showy flowers in clusters. Light protection in winter.

—**DELAVAYI**. Flowers of bright, rosy purple. Eighteen inches to two feet. Handsome foliage.

—**GRANDIFLORA**. Deep crimson red. Eighteen inches. May to October.

Tunica (Coat Flower)

Tufted, spreading, hardy, suitable for rockwork, blooming in the summer and fall.

—**SAXIFRAGRA**. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white lilac or purple notched petals. Six to ten inches. July to September.

Veronica (Speedwell)

A much-cultivated, blue-flowered perennial, great favorite.

—**SPICATA**. Flowers borne in long, slender racemes, thriving in open soil. Clear blue flowers.

Viola (Violet)

—**ODORATA** (Sweet Scented). "The queen of secrecy." A very hardy and vigorous variety. The flowers are a pale violet shade, very sweet-scented and blooms until late in fall.

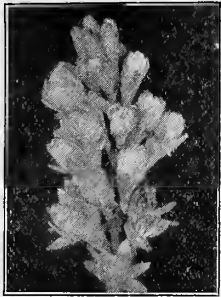
PRICES: All varieties of Perennials, except those noted otherwise, are 10c each; 12 for \$1; \$7.50 for 100. You may order fifty at the one hundred rate, except where noted. Extremely low prices for sturdy, field-grown plants.

NOTE THESE PRICES—They are very low. We are able to sell at these prices because we grow immense quantities. Seventy acres are under cultivation, in ornamental stock alone, besides many acres in Fruits. Order Blank on page 63, don't fail to order early.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

REMEMBER, fall is the time of year in which to plant the bulbs that are to produce the beautiful harbingers of spring. Place your order as early in September as possible for these bulbs so they may be sent

you just as soon as they are received from Holland. If you do not receive our BULB CIRCULAR, write a postal card for it. We expect to have our usual assortment of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocuses, etc.



Bulbs For Spring Planting

MOST of the bulbs for spring planting produce beautiful blossoms, but some of them are raised principally for the foliage effects. Altogether they are much to be desired, and no garden is complete without several dozen of these bulbs.

They are all of easy culture and will grow in most any good garden soil. Of course, like other plants, they will amply repay the caretaker for any extra work bestowed upon them. All of the bulbs that we are offering are first-class and will give good satisfaction.

After the first killing frost in the autumn, all of these bulbs should be lifted, allowed to dry off, and then store in a dry place, secure from frost.



Caladium (Elephant Ear)

—**ESCULENTUM.** This is a splendid foliage plant that has proven very satisfactory and worthy of cultivation everywhere, as they add a tropical appearance to any lawn. To get the best results from Caladium bulbs, they should be



planted in well-enriched soil and given plenty of water. The bulbs may be kept over winter by taking them up as soon as the leaves have been killed by frost; dry gradually in a cool, airy place; after dried, place in a shallow box with dry sand and keep them in a dry cellar where they will not freeze.

Mammoth size bulbs, fourteen to eighteen inches in circumference, twenty-five cents each; four for \$1.00, postage paid.

No. 1X size bulbs, eleven to fourteen inches in circumference, twenty cents each; four for seventy-five cents, postage paid.

No. 1 size bulbs, nine to eleven inches in circumference. Fifteen cents each; four for sixty cents, postage paid.

Dahlias

Our Dahlias are only sorted up in colors and not named varieties. We can furnish them in pink, red, yellow, and white. Large size tubers. Six for fifty cents.



Gladiolus

A splendid old-fashioned flower. This has become a general favorite with everybody and very greatly prized wherever grown.

The handsome shadings of these blossoms have no equal and are a delight to all. The ones we offer are choice bulbs and an excellent assortment of colors.

Ten for fifty cents; twenty-five for \$1.15; one hundred for \$4.00.

Poor stock is expensive at any price; quality is what counts.

Serving the same customers for more than 35 years is proof that we only offer what we know to be the best.

Cannas

The Cannas, with their large, various-colored leaves, easily hold second place for producing a tropical effect on the lawn. Excellent effects may be secured by planting them singly or by planting in small clumps in the hardy shrubbery border. Against a heavy background of green, the bright-colored, variously-marked flowers show to their best and are very attractive and interesting.

Following kinds, ten cents each; 10 for \$1.00; \$5.00 per 100 roots.

—**BLACK PRINCE.** Velvety maroon, green foliage; three to four feet.

—**GLADIATOR.** Yellow spotted, green foliage; four feet.

—**RICHARD WALLACE.** Canary yellow, green foliage; four and one-half feet.

—**AUSTRIA.** Pure canary yellow; five feet.

—**WYOMING.** Orange, foliage purple; seven feet.

—**PENNSYLVANIA.** Orange scarlet, foliage green; five feet.

—**INDIANA.** Golden orange, green foliage; three to four feet.

—**SHENANDOAH.** Salmon, bronze foliage; six feet.

—**DAVID HARUM.** Vermilion scarlet, bronze foliage; three and one-half feet.

—**KING HUMBERT.** Orange scarlet; foliage coppery bronze; five to six feet.

—**CHEROKEE.** Dark red; foliage green; four to five feet.

—**AMERICA.** Orange; foliage bronze; six to seven feet.

Lilies and Other Bulbs

The Lilies have always been looked upon as among the noblest of the garden flowers. Their conspicuous and beautiful flowers and stately forms appeal strongly to the eye. Most varieties are very fragrant and are especially desirable for cut flowers.

Lilies are twenty cents each; twelve for \$2.00.

Japanese Lilies

Beautiful, artistic lilies of the following varieties:

—**RUBRUM.** Handsome, dark, pinkish-red flowers. Extra strong growing sort.

—**ALBUM.** Beautiful white, or nearly white flower.

—**SPECIOSUM.** White, more or less tinted with pink and dotted with red.



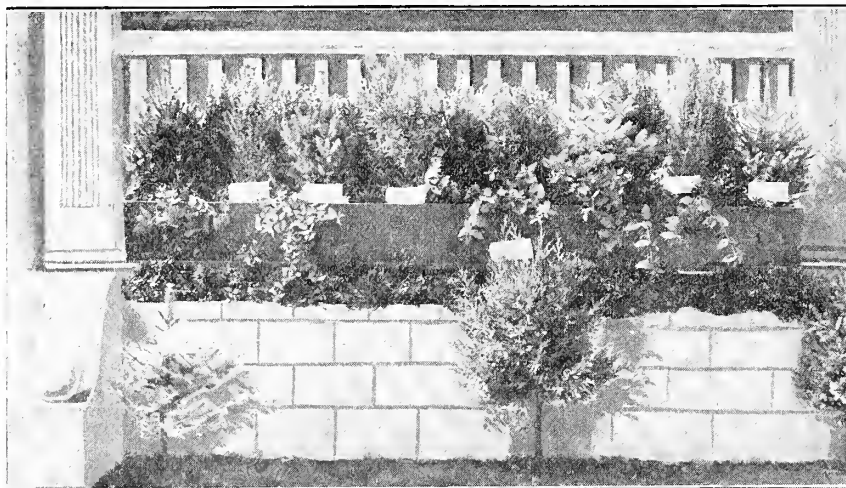
Tuberous Rooted Begonias

A well-known, flowering Begonia, used for bedding purposes. Where the frost is not too heavy, they may be well mulched and carried over in the ground until spring and pronounced as hardy Begonias. We have these in a number of colors, both single and double, all large-sized bulbs that will bloom this year. They should be planted in well-enriched soil. While they will do well in the shade of a tree, they will do much better where they get some sun. These bulbs have probably never been offered at such low prices.

Single and double varieties, scarlet, white, rose, crimson, orange, and yellow. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred.

Tube Roses

The most fragrant and most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs, the fragrant, waxy tube roses grow in large spikes. These are light and heat-loving plants, so they should not be planted in the open ground until it is well warmed. If desired for early blooming, they may be started in the house early in the spring and transplanted in the open ground later. By planting about two weeks apart, a succession of blooms may be had during the entire summer. Good strong bulbs for blooming, by mail, postage paid, five cents each; ten for forty cents; thirty for \$1.00.



Porch and Window Boxes

There have been many charming articles written and published on window and porch gardening—articles that have inspired the city dweller with a desire to have such a garden. But most of us hesitate to start when the time comes, mainly because of a lack of knowledge of the right things to plant.

There are many beautiful things that are suitable for this purpose, and a careful study of the preceding and following pages of this catalog will be helpful with suggestions.

Most of these boxes are, however, filled only with the thought of having them beautiful during the summer. This is not as it should be, because the winter months are really when their beauty is most needed. The small Evergreens and Evergreen Vines are most desirable for this purpose, to which blooming plants can be added in the spring to give the desired color note.

Do not delay in preparing for next season. If you are in doubt as to the best ways and things to plant, write to us. We are ready to help you.

In the beginning the Creator, in his divine wisdom, made a garden. In it he placed all the good and beautiful things before he created man, thus, by example, pointing out that the garden is the first duty of his children after the home has been made.

The beautiful surroundings that have been placed all around us have their lessons if we will stop to read them. A well-known writer has said that there are "sermons in stones and books in running brooks." Then how much more do we receive from our own efforts in beautifying our surroundings with fruit trees that repay us a hundredfold in the harvest of luscious fruits they give us in their season, in the shade of trees that we have planted, shade that tempers the burning rays of the midsummer sun, and the wonder-

ful succession of beautiful flowers that daily repay us with their beauty and fragrance in their season.

There is a practical side also. A well-designed garden adds value to the property. Have you ever noticed that the property that is well planted is always quickly sold when offered for sale? The attraction of the garden quickly decides the value of the property, and the few dollars spent for beautifying the surroundings have a double investment value—the value to YOU in their home-making qualities, and the value added to your property by making an inducement for a quick sale should it ever become necessary for you to sell.

DON'T FORGET that we are always ready to help and advise you. We will gladly answer your questions and suggest the best ways to obtain the effects you want to produce. Write to us when you're in doubt.

WHAT shall I do with my garden? How many times has this question come to our minds when the first warm days of early spring breathe the promise of the beauty of the seasons to come.

Catalog after catalog comes to us and we pore over the pages, selecting the trees or flowers that we most desire, and plan where we shall plant this or obtain that effect that has long been our heart's desire.

But there are many of us who have the feeling for what we want, but cannot be sure from the catalog descriptions that it is exactly the plant or tree

that will give us the result we want to obtain.

These are the friends to whom the following lists and suggestions are more particularly offered. The more experienced planters will also find helpful suggestions in these lists. They have been made up with more than ordinary care and are based on years of experience with plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds.

The lists given are only suggestive. It is not aimed to list all the trees, shrubs, etc., that are available, but just a few choice ones from each class, one plant frequently appearing in several lists.

Ornamental Trees Assembled for Special Places

Trees for City Planting

The planting of one tree or several, according to the size of the lot, should be the bounden duty of every householder in cities. Can you think of anything more attractive than a street in which elms or maples have grown up so that their branches cover the street like the arches of a cathedral roof? Many of the older cities and towns of our country are to-day reaping the benefit of the foresight of our fathers and grandfathers, and their streets have a natural attractiveness that time alone can give.

Ash, American; Fraxinus Americana.
Elm, American; Ulmus Americana.
Linden, American; Tilia Americana.
Linden, European; Tilia Europea.
Sycamore, American; Platanus Occidentalis.
Oak, White; Quercus Alba.
Oak, Scarlet; Quercus Rubra.
Maple, Norway; Acer Platinoides.
Maiden Hair Tree; Ginkgo Biloba.
Tree of Heaven; Ailanthus Glandulosa.
Soft Maple; Acer Saccharinum.
Sycamore, European; Platanus Orientalis.
Oak, Red; Quercus.
Oak, Pyramid; Quercus.
Maple, Purple Leaf; Acer Schwedlerii.

Trees for Winter Beauty

The names that follow are trees that have beauty, other than the beauty of their foliage, during the winter months—beauty of color and form.

Sycamore; Platanus Occidentalis.
White Birch; Betula Alba.
Beach; Fagus Sylvatica.
Willow Golden Bark; Salix Vitellina.
Ash Golden Bark; Fraxinus Excelsior Aurea.

Weeping Trees

The graceful droop to the branches of weeping trees adds greatly to both the summer and winter landscape. Whether set out as specimen trees in the lawn or massed in clumps, their constant variety at all seasons will be a delight.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch; Betula Alba Var. Pendula Lacinata.
Elm Camperdown; Ulmus Scabra. var. Pendula.
Maple Weir's Cut Leaf; Acer Dasycarpus var. Weir's Lacinata.
Mulberry; Tea's Weeping; Morus Alba var. Tartarica Pendula.
Wisconsin Weeping Willow; Salix Dolorosa.
Babylonian Weeping Willow; Salix Babylonica.

Most Popular Trees

The various trees in the list that follows are what may be called the most popular trees. Their popularity is based on some association through song or story that has grown up with us from earliest childhood.

Maple, Norway; Acer Platinoides.
Linden, American; Tilia Americana.
Birch, White; Betula Alba.
Sycamore; Platanus Occidentalis.
Willow, Yellow Bark; Salix Vitellina.
Soft Maple; Acer Saccharinum.
American Elm; Ulmus Americana.
White Ash; Fraxinus Americana.
Oak, Quercus, in Varieties.
Beech, Purple-leafed.
Maple, Purple-leafed; Acer Schwedlerii.

Trees with Attractive Autumn Foliage

The fall of the year has a glory that no other season attains. The glorious colors that nature paints have a brilliancy that cannot be described. The trees in the list that follows are suggested because they are the trees that can be relied on above all others to paint the landscape in the full beauty of nature's finest pigments.

Maple Sugar; Acer Saccharum.
Oak Scarlet; Quercus Rubra.
Sweet Gum; Liquidamber Styraciflora.
Tulip Tree; Liriodendron Tulipifera.
Red Oak; Quercus Rubra.
Euonymus Alato.

Trees for Formal Effects

Whether used for "spotting" in a special place, or to obtain a certain effect in a set or formal plan, the following trees can be highly recommended for their beauty both of form and foliage.

Cork Bark Maple; Acer Compesta.
Camperdown Elm; Ulmus Camperdownii.
Catalpa Bungii.
Weeping Mulberry; Morus Alba var. Tartarica Pendula.
Oak; Quercus in varieties.

All nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair;
The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing,
And Winter, slumbering in the open air,
Wears on his smiling face a dream of spring.
—(Coleridge.)

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Evergreens have a year 'round beauty that is approached by no other tree or shrub. In the spring there are the delicate greens of the new shoots which darken with the summer's sun. In the fall and winter they stand out sturdily, defying winter to do its utmost. When the winter's snow is heaviest, they offer shelter to the birds that stay with us the year round and the wild things find protection under their low-hanging branches.

Evergreens are always associated with the Christmas season and there are few homes that do not have a branch or two of evergreen to decorate the house, thus keeping the Christmas spirit alive.

- Biota Compacta
- Yew; Taxus.
- Spruce, Norway; Picea Excelsa.
- Spruce, White; Picea Alba.
- Spruce, Koster's Blue; Picea Excelsa. var. Kosteriana.
- Pine, Austrian; Pinus Austrica.
- Pine, Scotch; Pinus Sylvestrus.
- Pine, Yellow; Pinus Ponderosa.
- Pine, White; Pinus Strobus.
- Pine, Dwarf; Pinus Mughus.
- Juniper, Irish; Juniperus var. Hibernica.
- Arborvitae, American; Thuya Occidentalis.
- Arborvitae, Pyramidalis; Thuya Occidentalis var. Pyramidalis.
- Arborvitae, Siberian; Thuya Siberica.
- Fir, Balsam; Abies Balsamea.
- Cedar, Red; Juniperus Virginiana.
- Picea Pungens; Colorado Blue Spruce.
- Picea Pungens var. Glauca.
- Retinispora Plumosa Aurea.
- Retinispora Pisifera Aurea.
- Retinispora Squarrosa Veitchii.
- Retinispora in many other varieties.
- Thuya Globosa.
- Thuya Compacta.
- Thuya Occidentalis var. lutea, Peabody's Golden Arborvitae.
- Hemlock Spruce; Tsuga Canadensis.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

The list given below comprises those plants whose leaves differ from the pines, firs, spruces, etc., that are more commonly known. The Rhododendrons and Kalmias produce glorious flowers in their season, yet retaining their foliage the year through.

- Rhododendrons.
- Mahonia, Holly Leaved; Mahonia Aquifolia.
- Boxwood, Pyramid, Globes and Standards.
- Boxwood, Edging.
- Kalmia Latifolia.
- Euonymous Radicans.
- Euonymous Radicans var. Variegated.
- Euonymous Vigatus.

OUR ORDER SHEET

Our Order Sheet is pages 63 and 64 of this catalog. Fill it out as you go along and then tear it out (it is perforated for this purpose) and enclose it in the envelope that accompanies the catalog.

DON'T FAIL TO ORDER EARLY. We will ship on the date you name, or at the time that our knowledge tells us is best.

A Bird Lover's Group of Shrubs and Trees

The list that follows is one that attracts the birds. The trees and shrubs will supply the birds with food and will also serve for bird houses perhaps better than any other kind.

- Red Cedar; Juniperus Virginica.
- Mulberry; Morus.
- Fox Grape; Vitis.
- Bush Honeysuckle; Lonicera Tartarica.
- Highbush Cranberry; Viburnum Opulus.

Trees for Wind Break

These trees will serve a large number of windbreak purposes. Planted around the orchard, they will protect the fruit trees from the cold winds of winter and save the trees from the danger of broken limbs in the sudden summer storms that sometimes come with unusual violence.

When planted around the house they will keep off the hot rays of the sun on a midsummer noonday, and temper the cold winds of winter.

- Lombardy Poplar; Populus Italica.
- Oaks in Variety; Quercus.
- Elm; Ulmus.
- Norway Spruce; Picea Excelsa.
- White Spruce; Picea Alba.
- Austrian Pine; Pinus Austrica.

Shrubs for Groups or Special Places

Shrubs are a delight at all seasons of the year. In the spring and summer their flowers and foliage charm the eye as well as serving for a background for the flower garden. In winter the color of their branches and stems outlined against a snowy landscape give a note of cheer to what otherwise might be a dreary prospect.

- Berberry, Japanese; Berberis Thunbergii.
- Deutzia Gracilis.
- Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.
- Snowball; Viburnum Opulus var. Sterilis.
- Spiraea Van Houtii.
- Syringa; Philadelphus in Varieties.
- Weigelia Diervilla Rosea.
- Lilac; Syringa Vulgaris.
- Rose of Sharon; Althea.
- Currant, Golden, Ribes Aureum.
- Bush, Honeysuckle; Lonicera Tartarica.
- Deutzi Lemoinei.
- Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.
- High Brush Cranberry; Viburnum Opulus.
- Spiraea Anthony Waterer.
- Hydrangea Arborescens.
- Purple Berberry; Berberis Purpurea.
- Common Berberry; Berberis Vulgaris.
- Snowball, Japan; Viburnum Tomentosa.
- Snowberry; Symphoricarpos Racemosus.
- Coral Berry; Symphoricarpos Vulgaris.
- Red Twig Dogwood; Cornus Sibirica.
- Sweet Scented Shrub; Calycanthus Floridus.

Flowering Periods for Shrubs

There are five things to know about every bush that is to go into the permanent plantation—its blossom, its foliage, the sheen and color of its bark in winter, its berry or seed pod, and its height and general configuration.

The following lists are suggestive. They show the

blossoming period, month by month, color of the blossoms, and all other details that are required by the garden plan.

Shrubs may be trimmed at any time and formed to any desired shape, but the best time for trimming is usually just after blooming season.

Shrubs That Bloom in April

Goldenbell; Forsythia Suspensa. (Yellow, 5 ft.)
Shad Bush; Amelanchier Canadensis.
Spirea Thunbergii. (3 ft.)
Spirea Arguta.
Quince, Japan; Cydonia Japonica.

Shrubs That Bloom in May

Almond, Flowering; Prunus Amygdalus.
Spirea, Van Houtii. (White, 5 ft.)
Bush, Honeysuckle; Lonicera Tartarica. (Red)
Berberry, Common; Berberis Vulgaris. (Yellow, 5 ft.)
Lilac, Persian; Syringa Persica.
Rhodotyphos Kerroides. (White)
Snowball, Common; Viburnum Opulus var. Sterilis.
(White, 5 ft.)
Silverbell; Halesia Tetraptera. (White)
Weigela Rosea; Diervilla Rosea.
Syringa, Philadelphus Coronaria. (White, 5 ft.)
Azalea Mollis.
Red Bud; Cercis Canadensis. (Red)
Dogwoods; Cornus. (White)
English Hawthorn; Crataegus Oxycantha.

Shrubs That Bloom in June

Bastard Indigo; Amorpha Fruticosa var. Fragrans.
Deutzia, Gracilis. (White, 2 ft.)
Kerria, Japonica. (Yellow, 4 ft.)
Sweet Scented Shrub; Calycanthus Floridus.
Weigala; Eva Rathka.
Deutzia in variety.

Shrubs That Bloom in July

Button Bush; Cephalanthus Occidentalis.
Pepperbush; Clethra Alnifolia. (White)
Spirea Douglasii.
Spirea Anthony Waterer. (Red, 2 ft.)
Hills of Snow; Hydrangea Arborescens.

Shrubs That Bloom in August

Tick Trefoil Desmodium Penduliflorum.
Sumac; Rhus Coronaria.
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.
Snowberry; Symphoricarpos Racemosus.
Rose of Sharon. (Red, 8 ft.)
Weigala; Eva Rathka.

Shrubs That Bloom in September or Later

Spirea, Blue; Caryopteris Masticanthus.
Spirea, Callosa Alba. (White)
Witch Hazel; Hamamelis Virginica. (Yellow)
Weigela Eva Rathke; Diervilla Hybrida var. Eva Rathke. (Red)
Spirea, Billardii. (Red, 5 ft.)
Spirea, Anthony Waterer.
Rose of Sharon.
Hydrangea.

Shrubs That Bloom for Eight Weeks or more

Kerria Japonica, var. Flora Plena.
Pepperbush, Sweet; Clethra Alnifolia.
Hills of Snow; Hydrangea Arborescens.
St. John's Wort; Hypericum Prolificum. (Yellow, 3 ft.)
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.
Weigela Eva Rathke; Hybrida Eva Rathke.
Rosa Rugosa.
Rhodotyphos Kerroides.
Spirea Billardii; Spirea.
Spirea, Billardii Alba.
Spirea Douglasii.
Buddleia Lindleyana.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer.
Spirea, Callosa Alba.

Shrubs with Small but Numerous Flowers

Buckeye, Dwarf; Aesculus Parviflora.
Button Bush; Cephalanthus Occidentalis.
White Fringe; Chionanthus Virginica.
Golden Currant; Ribes Aureum.
Judas Tree; Cercis Canadensis.
Smoke Tree; Rhus Cotinus.
Spice Bush; Lindera Benzoin.
Thorn; Crataegus Oxycantha.
Spirea Van Houtii.
Spirea Anthony Waterer.

Shrubs for Cut Flowers

Lilacs, Syringa in varieties.
Spirea, in varieties.
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.
Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora.
Mock Orange; Philadelphus Coronarius.
Snowball; Viburnum Opulus var. Sterilis.
Tick Trefoil; Desmodium Penduliflorum.
Weigala in varieties.

The Garden of Hardy Plants and Flowers

A well-selected collection of hardy plants, or perennials, means a garden of flowers the summer through.

Old-fashioned gardens and the gardens of story were filled with plants of this kind, with a favorite annual scattered here and there. Most of us remember the flowers that were our grandmother's delight and care, and the lists that follow are made up of the plants

that were her favorites, as well as others that have been added since her day.

Select the plants you want from these lists, and then consult the preceding pages for fuller descriptions. Don't forget to send your order early, that you may not be disappointed in receiving some prized plant. While we have a large stock, the demand for certain plants sometimes exhausts it early.

Most Popular Perennials

Columbine; Aquilegia in varieties.
Anemone; Japonica.
Coneflower; Rudbeckia Purpurea.
Hollyhocks; Althea Rosea.
Iris, German; Iris Germanica.
Iris, Japanese; Iris Kaempferia.
Peonies in variety.
Phlox in varieties.
Sunflower; Helianthus in varieties.
Larkspur; Delphinium in varieties.
Sweet William; Dianthus Barbatus.
May Pinks; Dianthus in varieties.
Fox Glove; Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora.
Golden Glow; Rudbeckia Lanceolate.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Shasta Daisy.
English Daisy.
Campanula.

Perennials for Cut Flowers

Columbine; Aquilegia in varieties.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Daisy, Shasta and Alaska.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Larkspur; Delphinium Formosum.
Chinese Bellflower; Platycodon Grandiflora.
Forget-Me-Not; Myosotis Palustris.
Sneezeweed; Achillia, The Pearl.
Hemerocallis Flava.
Phlox.
May Pinks; Dianthus in varieties.
Foxglove; Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora.
Perennial Pea; Lathyrus Latifolius.
Iris in varieties.
Chrysanthemums.
Scabiosa.

April Blooming Perennials

Anemone.
Bloodroot; Sanguinaria Canadensis.
Candytuft; Iberis Sempervirens.
English Daisy; Bellis Perensis.

May Blooming Perennials

Forget-Me-Not; Myosotis Palustris.
Moss Pink; Phlox Sublata.
Lily of the Valley; Convallaria Majalis.
Sweet William; Dianthus Barbatus.
Peony.
Garden Pinks; Dianthus in varieties.

June Blooming Perennials

Sneeze Weed; Achillia Ptarmica.
Bleeding Heart; Dicentra Spectabilis.
Columbine; Aquilegia in varieties.
Beard's Tongue; Penstemon Barbatus.
Baby's Breath; Gypsophillia Paniculata.
Japan Iris; Iris Kaempferii.
Adam's Needle; Yucca Filamentosa.
Blackberry Lily; Pardonanthus Chinensis.

July Blooming Perennials

Evening Primrose; Oenothera Glauca var. Fraseri.
Canterberry Bell; Campanula Medium.
Perennial Flax; Linum Perenne.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Phlox, in variety.

August Blooming Perennials

Kansas Gay Feather; Liatris Pycnostachya.
St. John's Wort; Hypericum Moserium.
Chinese Bellflower; Platycodon Grandiflora.
Hardy Hibiscus; Hibiscus Moschentos.
Hardy Sage; Salvia Azurea.
Black Eyed Susan; Rudbeckia Newmanii.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Phlox, in variety.

September Blooming Perennials

Cardinal Flower; Lobelia Cardinalis.
Perennial Pea; Lathyrus Latifolia.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Coreopsis Lanceolate.
Shasta Daisy.

Perennials Blooming After Frost

Chrysanthemums.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Coreopsis Lanceolate.
Perennial Pea; Lathyrus Latifolius.
Snap Dragon; Antirrhinum Majus.

Perennials That Bloom More Than Eight Weeks

Perennial Pea; Lathyrus Latifolius.
Gaillardia Grandiflora.
Coreopsis Lanceolata.
Larkspur; Delphinium.
Speedwell; Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis.
Shasta Daisy.
Scabiosa.
Pansy.

Some Very Spécial Offers

From time to time opportunities come to us to secure some of the highly-prized things in unusually special values. This page is made up of such things. Every item is way above the ordinary, and, as the stock is lim-

ited, those of our friends who order early are going to receive something that will be a source of more than ordinary pride.

Philadelphus Boquet Blanc

A real white bouquet of immense size. We certainly do wish that you could have had our pleasure in seeing this wonderful mass of blossom. We can only urge you to include it with your order; we know you will not be disappointed, because it has no equal anywhere. The time, experience, and patience to produce such wonderful plants as these can only be realized by those who have worked with them. **Sizes twenty inches and up, sixty cents each; three to four feet, \$1.00 each.**

Something Very Special in Paeonies

Our growers in Holland shipped our order of Paeonies all mixed up. They packed them in boxes, separating each color instead of separating the varieties by name. Every one of them is the choicest plant that we could secure, some of them being varieties that command unusually large prices. Rather than pay the freight and penalties attached to returning them to Holland, we have obtained permission to sell them **BY COLOR**. We can't tell you the names, but know that most of them will bloom **THIS YEAR**.

Unusually fine reds, whites, and pinks. **Twenty-five cents each.** REMEMBER, they are sold **BY COLOR ONLY** and are unusual bargains.

Japanese Flowering Cherry (Prunus Serrulata)

These are **specimen plants**. They are most showy, and any one who knows the beauty of the Japanese Flowering Cherry will be quick to add to their order one or more of these beautiful specimen plants. The price is very, very low. **Trees three to four feet, seventy-five cents each.**

Prunus Lucitanica (Known as the Hardy Bay Tree)

Real Bay Trees require a lot of protection in this climate, and gardeners have in most every case used the *Prunus Lucitania* in place of it because of its absolute hardness. It will withstand all the rigors of our climate without protection. A specially low price for beautiful specimens. **Trees four feet high, \$2.50 each.**

Hydrangea Boquet Rosea

This is one of the types of the French Hydrangeas that is just becoming well known in this country. We feel sure that when it becomes well known, the demand for it will be unusually large. The flower is a beautiful pink and will make a charming mate to the white flowering varieties. Add one of these to your order, and you will not be disappointed. **Large, sturdy plants, eighty cents each.**

Aescules Pavia—var. Moscrostoch Dwarf Flowering Horse Chestnut

An attractive, showy dwarf tree. The blossoms are borne in the same form as the tall-growing Horse Chestnut, and it is quite as prolific a bloomer and beautiful when in bloom. Extra choice selected plants, three feet high, **seventy-five cents each.**

Evergreens for Immediate Effect

The three following items are trees that have taken years to obtain their present height. They are offered to the gardener who wants an immediate effect and is not willing to wait for the smaller trees to obtain the height of the trees offered below, or who requires one or more large evergreens for a very special purpose.

These trees will be packed with more than our ordinary care, with a large ball of earth attached to the roots to insure their safe arrival.

Picea Pungens—var. Kosteria Koster's Blue Spruce

Large, beautiful trees that have been grown under conditions that have insured the full beauty of form and foliage. This is the kind of tree that is only found in parks and places where every care and attention has been given to the young trees, care that equals these that we are now offering. Extra large and fine, **eight to ten feet high; \$40.00 each.**

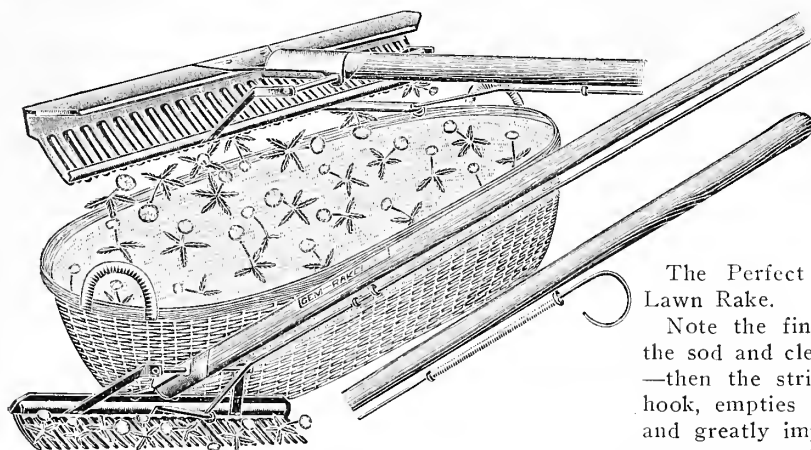
Juniper Virginica Glauca

This is the most beautiful variety of the Junipers. The vigorous habit of growth and the beautiful bluish color of the foliage is making this variety of the Juniper a universal favorite with all who know it.

Unusually desirable specimen trees, six to eight feet high, packed with ball of earth attached to roots, **\$6.00 each.**

Taxus Baccata—var. Aurea Golden Yew

The very best of all the golden evergreens. The trees are symmetrical, branches upright, and very compact. Especially adapted to formal plantings, entrances, etc. Perfectly hardy. Choice specimen trees, four to five feet high, **\$5.00 each.**



The Gem Dandelion Rake

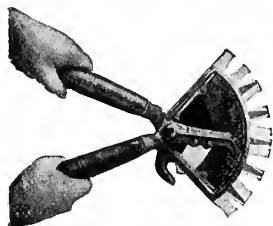
The Perfect Dandelion Header and Self-Cleaning Lawn Rake.

Note the fine, blade-like steel teeth slide close to the sod and clean up all dandelions quickly and easily —then the stripper, operated by light pull on finger hook, empties rake into basket. Will help the grass and greatly improves appearance of lawn. Positively cannot tear or injure the sod.

No. 1 (shown on ground) 16 inches wide.....\$1.75

No. 2 (shown over basket) 24 inches wide and has sheet metal back for leaves and all around lawn use 2.25

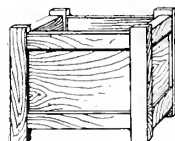
The Unique Hedge Trimmer



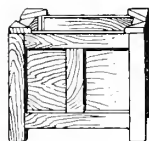
Trims Your Hedges **FOUR TIMES FASTER THAN THE OLD WAY.**

Cuts a 13-inch swath; easy to operate; cutting knives of specially tempered tool steel. For frequently-trimmed, well-kept hedges.

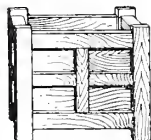
Price \$5. **GUARANTEED.** Money refunded upon return of tool if not satisfactory after one week's trial.



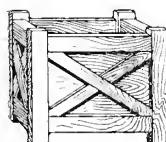
SPANISH



DUTCH



ROMAN



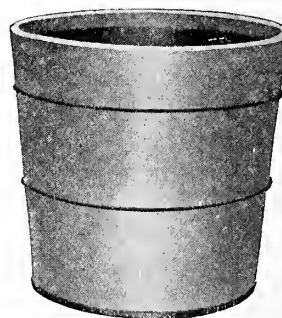
GOTHIC

Mission Plant Boxes

These are made of No. 1 cypress, painted green. They are strong, serviceable, and have a handsome appearance.

Outside Measure Inches	Inside Measure Inches	Price Each
12 x 12	8 x 8	\$1.35
14 x 14	10 x 10	1.50
16 x 16	12 x 12	1.75
18 x 18	14 x 14	2.00
20 x 20	16 x 16	2.25
24 x 24	20 x 20	2.50

Plant Tubs



These tubs are most desirable for planting specimen box, cedar, pine, spruce, bay, or other small trees for porch, entrance, hall, or general decoration.

Made of white cedar and painted green.

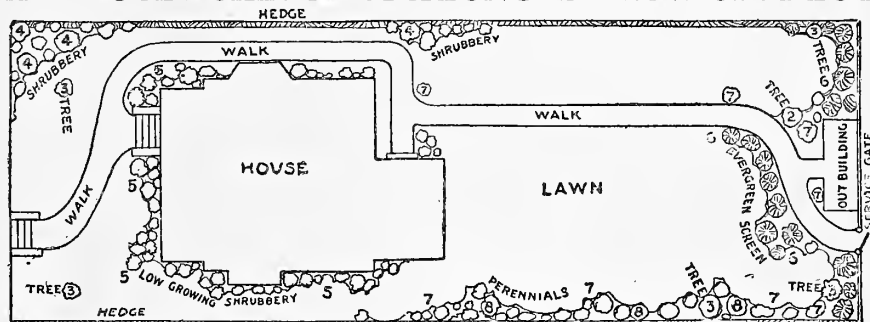
Size	Inside Top Diameter	Inside Bottom Diameter	Inside Depth	Price Each
2	7 in.	5 in.	7 in.	\$0.50
4	9 in.	7 in.	9 in.	.55
7	12 in.	9 in.	11 in.	.80
10	15 in.	11½ in.	14 in.	1.60
123	12¾ in.	10¾ in.	12 in.	1.70
125	10¾ in.	8½ in.	11 in.	1.10
127	8 in.	6 in.	10 in.	.95

You can have a garden that will bloom from Bluebird time until the birds fly southward, a garden that will be the envy of your neighbors.

We send the plan and planting list for one dollar and credit this dollar on your order for five dollars or more. This is an offer you can't afford to overlook, it is worth more than you probably realize.

A REDUCED SKETCH OF A LONG NARROW CITY LOT

We arrange a ground plan that brings out a definite idea. We suggest the shrubbery that will mask a necessary, but perhaps unsightly object. We will show you how to arrange your drives and walks so that there is a point of interest everywhere. We will tell you the plants to buy so that you will have blossoms with the caroling of the bluebirds, to continue until the last bird flies southward.



For city, suburban and farm home grounds. Plans are given in detail where each tree, shrub, plant and vine should be planted, giving both common and botanical name

Our plan will make your garden an outline picture that will be colored by the Master Artist and a source of constant delight at every season. Where can you spend a dollar to better advantage?

HERE IS OUR OFFER: Send us \$1.00 and mark on the back of this sheet of paper the location of your buildings, follow instructions given above the blank space on the back of this paper, and we will make up in detail a plan showing how same should be arranged to attain the best results, give the most pleasing effects, show where every tree or plant

should be planted, and give the name of the tree or plant for the specified places. In this way you make no mistake in your planting. You are under no obligation to buy your trees or plants of us, but will guarantee you this—we will furnish you better trees and plants at a better price than you can get them elsewhere.

This is the Way You Can Get Your Plan Free

When you place your order for stock with us and it amounts to five dollars or more, we will give you credit for the one dollar which you have paid for plan. This is only to protect ourselves against curious persons who have no desire whatever to use plans. This is the reason that we ask for the remittance of one dollar with your sketch, and in return we will send you a receipt for one dollar, which is good for the same amount in payment of any goods that you may order from our catalogue amounting to five dollars or more.

Inquiries regarding landscape work should reach us as early as possible, as we are always busy during

the planting season. The Dollar Plan only applies to small places. If you have an extensive estate or park, it will be necessary to send an expert to look over the grounds. This would cost you only the regular charges for this work and the traveling expenses, or if you could have a civil engineer make a topographical survey and map of your land, locating trees, rocks, ledges, and buildings, we could draw a plan for you with planting specifications and furnish a foreman to see that your work is handled properly. The charges for this would be only actual wages paid to the men employed.

- Answers to the following questions are very helpful to us in preparing plans suitable for your grounds and using material as far as possible of your favorite Plants.
1. Any particular kind of shrub, tree, or plant you prefer or would like to have planted?.....
 2. Would you like evergreens?.....all..... part..... none.....
 3. Do you want fruit trees?.....
 4. Do you want a rose bed?.....
 5. Do you like a natural garden?..... or formal.....
 6. If you want drive located, indicate road from which drive starts, also buildings to be reached by it, giving location of all existing walks, front and rear entrance, and cellar windows.
 7. Is there a limited amount you want to spend on this work?.....

Make your sketch on the reverse side of this page, tear out the page and attach a one-dollar bill. It will be the best investment you ever made.

Ornamental Planting

The enclosed dollar is in payment of the plan that you are to furnish, and I am to have credit for this dollar paid on my first order of nursery stock of five dollars or more.

[illegible]

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Spring Hill Nurseries

Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio

Freight..... Express.....

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE HERE

[illegible]

BETTER STOCK THAN SPRING HILL STOCK CANNOT BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE, AT ANY PRICE. WE WILL REPLACE OR REFUND YOUR MONEY ON ANY STOCK THAT IS NOT FULLY UP TO OUR REPRESENTATIONS.



SEND YOUR ORDER NOW!

We'll ship at right time to plant,
or any time you name.



COLLECTION A—One each of the following plants: Boston Ivy, Hardy Hibiscus, and Tritoma each two years old. Hydrangea, eighteen to twenty-four inches, all for **seventy-five cents**.

ADVICE AND TERMS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

**PLEASE USE ORDER BLANK, IT IS MORE CONVENIENT FOR US IN PACKING AND PREVENTS ERRORS
OUR GUARANTEE**

We guarantee all our stock to be of the quality, size, and kind given in descriptions. It is good, clean, healthy stock, and true to name. If found otherwise, we will replace any that is not as represented, and prepay express or freight, or we refund money for same, together with what money you paid for freight or express, but we are not liable for any damage beyond this. We are willing at any time to correct errors that we may make. You should always give second choice, should we be out of any variety wanted, or give us the privilege of putting in something else that is as good or better than the kind ordered, with the same seasons of ripening or blooming. While we carry a very complete stock, early orders sometimes exhaust our stock. You will not be disappointed if you send your order early.

CLAIMS

All claims and complaints must be made on receipt of shipment.

TERMS

Payments must accompany the order. Be sure to give your name in full, post office, rural route, county, and State each time you write. If you want goods sent by freight or express, state what express company and the place of your express or freight office. Send remittance by post-office order, express order, draft, or registered letter, which may be most convenient to you.

FREE

A four-foot, or larger, Peach Tree will be included free in your order if you will send the names and addresses of a few of your friends who you believe will be interested in fruit and ornamental trees. If you can give us an idea of what they will be interested the most, it will help us and we will appreciate it. Your name will not be used in writing them unless you request.

	P. O.	STATE	REMARKS

It's Not What You Pay—It's What You Get That Counts
SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

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References and Recommendations

Tipp National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Fourth National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Citizens' National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Dunn's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies. Ask your own bank for this reference.
Any business man, farmer, or professional man in this community.



PHILADELPHUS BOQUET BLANC

Can you imagine anything more wonderful than this mass of white bloom? Boquet Blanc is something new. A wonderful bloomer and a most shapely shrub. We have some sturdy plants that will increase in delight every year and will be the glory of your garden. Don't fail to include one or more with your order, you will be more than pleased with Boquet Blanc. 20 to 30 inches. Sixty cents each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.